FOR LINTIN, The HELLAS Captain *Scanlan*, will be dispatched on Thursday the 11th instant.
For Freight of Opium apply to,
REMINGTON AND Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1839.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE:
Seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of HURRYCH UND NARRONJEE.. } *Plaintiff.*
vs.
CHOODIA MEYRAL.....*Defendant.*

NOTICE is here by given, that on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcery, on the premises, The Right, Title and interest of the abovenamed Defendant of in and to, a Garden containing a few Mangoe, Tamarind and other Trees and one water well, 5 pieces of Hilly ground with a few Mangoe, Brab, Date and other trees and a piece of vacant ground, at the side of the public road adjoining to a piece of ground belonging to Bhiccajee Mahajee; 8 Beds of salt Batty ground from and out of a Batty ground called Dandacheekhar, in the neighbourhood of a Batty ground belonging to the said Bhiccajee Mahajee; 10 Beds of salt Batty ground from and out of a Batty ground called Nallacheekhar in the neighbourhood of a Batty ground belonging to Junnajee Babunjee; 3 Beds of salt Batty ground from and out of a Batty ground called Bagaleecheekhar in the neighbourhood of a Batty ground belonging to Bhiccajee Mahajee, and 3 Beds of salt Batty ground, called Dewaneecheekhar adjoining to a salt Batty ground belonging to the said Bhiccajee Mahajee all situate in Worlee village.—Bombay Sheriff's Office, 3d April 1839.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•ની•જુદીજુદેરત•ની•થ્રુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી
પલી•શાહડ
શરીફનુ•વેચાણ
હરીચંદ•નારણજીનાં•ફેરીઅ•ફેરશીઅશ•
નોમનાં•કુટુંમ•નાંમોથી•ફબજર•જીધીકે•તે•વાદી
ચુદીઆ•મેરલ•••••••••••••••પરતી•વાદી
ખબર•કીમોથી•આપીમેચજેન્જ નીશરમારે
નારીખ ૧૩ મી•ચાલતા•મરીનાંનીમેને•દીને
પાછલા•પેહોરનાં•પ્રલાપ ૩ નાં•બેકાં•મીલક
તેછે•તાંકાંજ•ઉપર•પ્રકલા•પરતીવાદીનો•ભા
ગ•તથા•જબલાકો•જેકાંજ•વાડી•ફિક•તેનો•આં
બા•આંમલી•તથા•બીજાં•બકાડો•તથા•ફિક
પાંણીનો•કુવોછે•તે•શાથે•તથા•પાંચ•કુટારની
જમીનનાં•પ્રટપ્રાંમો•તે•મોબા•તથા•તાડ•ત
થા•બજુરી•તથા•બીજાં•બકાડો•શાહે•તથા
બાલી•જમીનનો•પ્રટકો•મેપ્રક•તે•ઉગાડા•રશ
નાપર•સ્ત્રીબાજી•મારાજીનાં•જમીનના•પ્રટપ્રા
ની•પડોશમોછે•તથા•આઠ•ખેતરો•બારી•જ
મીનનાં•તે•દાંનડાશ્રીબાર•નાંમની•બેતર•ની•
જમીનમોનાંછે•તે•મેજ•સ્ત્રીબાજી•મારાજીનાં
બેતરની•જમીનની•પડોશમોછે•તથા•દશ•બાંજ
રાં•બારાં•બેતર•ની•જમીનનાં•તે•નાંબાંચી બાર•
નાંમ•નાંમની•બેતરની•જમીનમોનેછે•તે જનાજી
ભાબનજીનાં•બેતરની•જમીનની•પડોશમોછે
તથા•તરણ•બાજરાં•બારાં•બેતરની•જમીન
નાં•તે•બાગ્રાલી શ્રીબાર•નાંમની•બેતરની•
જમીન•મોનીછે•તે•સ્ત્રીબાજી•મારાજીનાં•બેત
રની•જમીનની•પડોશમોછે•તથા•તરણ•બાં
જરાં•બારાં•બેતરની•જમીન•નાંમે•દીવાની
શ્રીબાર•તે•મેજ•સ્ત્રીબાજી•મારાજીનાં•બારાં•
બેતરની•જમીનની•પડોશમોછે•તે•શરવે•મી
લકત•વરલીમોછે•તે•અકેર•લીલાંકુ•પ્રરીને•
વેચશે ❀
મુમબઇની•શરીપ્રની } વે—મેલ—અંનશંન•
આરીશ•તા• ૩ જી• } શરીપ્ર
મેપરેલ ૧૮૩૮ ❀

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned

Choice, Old London Particular, Madeira from. Murdoch Shortridge & Co.	per pipe	Rs.	700
Superior "Malmsey" pr. quarter Cask		,,	200
Madeira, of Superior quality in Bottle per doz.		,,	24
Champagne	do.	,,	45
French Clarets "Lafitte" and "La Rose"	do.	,,	20
Paulliac Medoc	do.	,,	15
Chateau Margaux	do.	,,	15
Vin de Grave	do.	,,	15
Haut Sauterne	do.	,,	18
Carbonells 2nd Growth Claret	do.	,,	28

Also

Pale, Brown, and medium colour'd Sherry in Wood and Bottle—Hollands Gin, Old Tom, Liquears in great variety, Brandy in wood & Bottle, Jamaica Rum, Highland Whiskey &c. &c. &c.

FRITH &Co,
Nesbit Lane, April 9th 1839.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, have recently received a Superior Batch, which they can recommend.—Price per Dozen 45 Rs.
Nesbit Lane, April, 9th 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 9 APRIL, 1839. No. 3228.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 16th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Nesbit Lane (nearly opposite the Stables of *Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoye Esq.*) the Household property and Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. recently belonging to the late NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, ESQ.

ALSO,

An excellent open Carriage with Horse and Harness, a Shigram, a double bodied Phaeton and a strong Shigram Horse with Harness.

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Dwelling House and Compound (*if not previously disposed of by Private Contract*)

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from the 12th instant.—Bombay, 9th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A spacious and lofty temporary Bungalow, which can be erected or removed with very little trouble—it is almost exclusively formed of Teak timber and the principal apartments wholly pannelled with that Wood, to fit in grooves—from the dimensions, underneath detailed, it is admirably adapted for a Mess House or even for Officers Quarters for either of the Corps with the Scinde Reserve Force during the approaching monsoon, and the Stabling and capacious out houses would afford ample shelter for domestics.

Dining Hall	length	47	breadth 35
Sitting Room	,, ..	44	.. ,, .. 22
Breakfast ditto	,, ..	44	.. ,, .. 19½
Bed Room.....No. 1	,, ..	44	.. ,, .. 19½
Do..do.....No. 2 detached	,, ..	54	.. ,, .. 22
Do..do.....No. 3 .. do..	,, ..	17	.. ,, .. 13
Veranda to No. 2 Bed Room	,, ..	64	.. ,, .. 10

Verandah to No. 3 Bed Room 25ft. by 6 all round.
The extent of the Dressing Rooms, Bathing Rooms and Godowns are in proportion.

PRICE.....Rs. 4000.

Application to be made to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.

With whom a plan may be seen.—Bombay, 9th April, 1839.

THE Undersigned have for Sale "On Commission."

A Pair of beautiful filigree worked Gold Bangles set with Pearl Rosettes.....Price Rs. 220
A Lady's open faced double cased gold Watch made by "Newton" London, Horizontal Capp'd and jewelled.....Price Rs. 150
A double barrelled Gun by "*Mortimer*" in case Complete.....Rs. 400
A Patent Cylinder five barrelled Gun, by "*Collier*," in case.....Rs. 300

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.

B. C. and Co. have received numerous Books for Sale "On Commission" amongst which are several works by modern authors.
Bombay, 9th April 1839.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Bungalow Eligibly situated at Poona, in the vicinity of the lines recently vacated by H. M. 6th Regt., the same contains a spacious Hall, a Sitting Room, and Bed Room, a Bathing and Dressing Room, with a detached Bungalow and Stabling for eight horses—there is also a fine Garden and a Well adjoining Price Rupees 1000.

Or if taken for six months Rs. 25 per month—Application to be made to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.—Bombay 9th April 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 9th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 9th April 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received and exposed for sale on Commission, a most elegant assortment of 8, 4 and 3 lights Sinobra Chandeliers, both bronzed and lacquered, Wall Shades, Hanging and Table Lamps with Drops, two beautiful Candelabras on massive brass stands, Bronze Ink Stands, Paper Weights and Bells.

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. can confidently call attention to the above, as not having been surpassed in elegance by any articles of the kind lately received in Bombay.

ON COMMISSION.—For Sale at Messrs ROBERT FRITH & Co. the following articles, priced low to ensure a speedy sale viz.

A Pair of Plated Round Hot water Dishes	Rs.	200
Two Pair of Handsome Oblong Hot Plated Dishes *the whole to match, and nearly new*..	"	380
A Handsome Epergne	"	110
A Plated Chased Salver, with Silver Edge	"	50
A Handsome Silver Teapot wt. 102 Tolas	"	160
A Bronze Tea Urn	"	35
A Lady's Saddle and Bridle, with new white Silk Reins	"	60
A Ground Glass Butter Pot, with Plated stand, and Cover	"	30
A Pair of Plated Bottle Stands with Silver Edges	"	10

Also an Invoice of Superior finished Japanned Palanquin Boxes, with Russian Leather Portfolios, and Patent Locks.—Nesbit Lane 8th April, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

BOMBAY.
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday April 6th 1839.
COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a good enquiry during the week at about previous prices, shippers for China having come in to purchase more freely than before.

The following transactions exhibit the state of the market.

150	Condies Komptah	@ Rs 103 ₹ Cdy	
500	Do. New Oomrawutty	@ " 130 ₹ do.	
400	Do. do. Bharsee	@ " 125½ ₹ do.	
100	Do. Old Mangarole	@ " 104 ₹ do.	

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market remains under the same serious state of embarrassment as has now prevailed for many weeks without any relief being afforded to dealers.—The Hellas clipper is advertised to sail on the 11th instant.—Amidst so much stagnation the sale of passes still proceeds which now amounts to 20,326 chests, of which 19,249 have arrived and 8336 have been exported.

WOOL.—On our returns we find the following purchases.

100	Candies of Cutch	@ Rs 117½ ₹ Cdy.
20	Ditto of Do	@ " 110 ₹ do

HEMP.—A purchase of 200 Candies of Concan and Malwan appears on our returns at Rs 32 to Rs 35 ₹ Candy.

EUROPE GOODS

BEER.—No sales appear on our returns which considering the great scarcity of the article is rather extraordinary seeing that 300 Hogsheads & 50 Butts arrived by the Higgenson the other day.

IRON (*British*).—The following sales have been made from the last arrivals.

400	Bundles Iron Sheet	@ Rs 9 4 ₹ Cwt.	
150	Cwts. Hoops	@ " 8 8 ₹ do.	
600	Bundles Square Nail Rods	@ " 52 0 ₹ Cdy.	
600	Ditto Round do. do.	@ " 55 0 ₹ do.	
125	Candies	@ " 42 8 ₹ do.	
60	Ditto Square Nail Rod	@ " 51 0 ₹ do.	

LEAD RED.—Some arrivals have lately taken place, which have been disposed of at from Rs 22½ to Rs 20 ₹ Cwt.—The stock was previously quite exhausted.

TWIST MULE.—214 Bales or 42890 lbs. sold as follows.

No.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
	10,000	9,000	8,000	6,600	4,600	2,000	1,000	800
₹ lb.	7½	8	9	11½	12½	13½	15	16
No.	100	110	120					
	400	200	200					

₹ lb. 18 20 22 Annas

TWIST WATER.—162 Bales or 32400 lbs. sold as follows.

No.	20	30	40	60
	8,000	9,600	2,800	12,000
₹ lb.	8½	9½	10½	23 Annas

WOOLLENS.—1000 Pieces Ladies cloth have been sold @ Rs 3 & 36 Bales low Scarlets @ Rs 1 & 9 annas to Rs 2 & 6 annas ₹ yard

MARINE STORES.—100 Casks Tar have been sold @ Rs 17 ₹ Cwt.
50 Ditto. Pitch....do....@ " 9 ₹ do.

PIECE GOODS.—

JACCONETS (*white.*)	— 600	Pieces have been sold. @	Rs.	3	3 25	p. p.
Do.	do. — 800	do.....do....do..@	,,	4	0 25	p. p.
Do.	do. — 800	do.....do....do..@	,,	3	3 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 400	do.....do....do..@	,,	3	3 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 600	do.....do....do..@	,,	4	1 50	p. p.
Do.	do. — 300	do.....do....do..@	,,	5	0 50	p. p.
Do.	do. — 300	do.....do....do..@	,,	8	2 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.....do....do..@	,,	13	0 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 300	do.....do....do..@	,,	10	0 0	p. p.
LONGCLOTHS	do. — 300	do.....do....do..@	,,	9	3 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.....do....do..@	,,	10	2 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.....do....do..@	,,	9	0 0	p. p.
SHEETINGS (*grey*)	— 600	do. 64 yds.....do..@	,,	13	0 0	p. p.
MUSLIN PRINTS.	— 500	do.....@	,,	8	0 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 400	do.....@	,,	9	2 0	p. p.
COUCH FURNITURE	— 100	do.....@	,,	9	3 25	p. p.
MADAPOLAMS (*grey*)	700	do.....do....do..@	,,	4	1 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 400	do.....do....do..@	,,	3	1 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 400	do.....do....do..@	,,	4	1 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.....do....do..@	,,	5	1 0	p. p.
SHIRTINGS.	— 200	do.....do....do..@	,,	7	1 50	p. p.
Do.	do. — 250	do.....do....do..@	,,	8	0 0	p. p.
Do.	do. — 250	do.....do....do..@	,,	8	2 0	p. p.
LAPPETS	do.—2000	do.....do....do..@	,,	2	2 50	p. p.
NEUTRAL STRIPES	— 200	do.....do....do..@	,,	8	0 0	p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The same prices are obtainable as recently for the four ₹ Cent Loans, Vizt. Rs 104 ₹ 100 Siccas, and Rs 98 ₹ 100 Co. Rs.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Are in rather more enquiry at Rs 101½ ₹ 100 at 60 days sight for Govt. bills.

DO. ON LONDON.—Nothing has occurred during the week to alter previous rates-drafts are offering.

DO. ON CANTON.—Exchange has a tendency to rise, and which from the reduced amount of drafts in the market from the suspension of the Opium trade, is likely to be confirmed.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—Ship Agents are demanding £ 5 10 Stg. ₹ ton, but purchasers are not readily to be found at that rate.

DO. TO CHINA.—Engagement are making at Rs 19 to Rs 20 ₹ Candy and several ships are now loading.

BANK MEETING.

At a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, held at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., *on Thursday the 4th April*, 1839.

IT was proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., seconded by Dr. Mackie, and unanimously carried, that T. R. Richmond Esq., be requested to take the Chair.

The following Report of the Proceedings of the Committee was read by their Deputy Chairman, H. G. Gordon, Esq.

When your Committee had last the pleasure of meeting you it was their painful duty to announce, that their well founded expectations of the early establishment of the Banking Institution, for which, with yourselves, they were so long contending, had, for a season at least, been frustrated by the threatened determination of the President in Council to deprive you of that Charter, granted to you by the authorities in England, and before whom the question had been pending for so protracted a period.

Your Committee, at that Meeting, informed you, that immediately on receiving the unlooked for communication from Bengal, they had transmitted a remonstrance to the Governor General, calling upon him to decide your case, in virtue of the power which your Committee thought was vested in him. The reply of his Lordship has been received, and will be read to you. His power in legislative matters, it seems, extends only to placing a veto on any proceeding of the Council of which he may not approve—he cannot annul their Acts, he can only suspend their operation. This his Lordship has now done, recommending our appeal to the Court of Directors, Your Committee, however, with a view of giving the Hon'ble Court the earliest information of that proceeding of their Government at Calcutta, had previously prepared and sent home a memorial to the Court of Directors, by the Steamer which sailed on the 25th February last, and thus anticipated the advice of Lord Auckland.

In accordance with your wishes, your Committee also addressed the Government, pointing out the material difference existing in the Draft Act of Incorporation for Bombay,, as compared with the Act incorporating the Bank of Bengal, and to which the Court of Directors had ordered the former to be in all respect similar. To this protest, your Committee have received no reply, beyond an acknowledgement of its receipt, and stating that it would be submitted to the Legislative Council on the 12th of March, when the Act would be brought up for its second reading, your Committee, however, by a letter to this Government from Mr. Secretary Prinsep, have been informed that the important and startling discrepancy which existed between the two Charters, of limitting our operations to Bombay, whilst those of the Bank of Bengal are only confined to India, and which until pointed out in the letter from your Committee, would seem to have escaped the notice of the Legislative Council, originated in an error of the copyist, and that both Charters will in this respect be placed upon the same footing.

Your Committee have been favored with copy of a second letter from Lord Auckland, confirmatory of his previous recommendation to appeal to the Court of Directors.—This your Committee received with some disappointment, having hoped that his Lordship would have resorted to that measure, only on his failing to induce his Council to grant you at once the Charter, as ordered by the Honorable Court, and thus have saved you from the serious injury of further delay.

Your Committee not without hope, that his Lordship's opinion may yet have the effect on the President in Council of inducing his Honor to alter his first decision, but your Committee are not sanguine on this point, and they have lost no time in making the Court of Directors fully acquainted with what has occurred; nevertheless, your Committee would suggest that Lord Auckland be again addressed under your authority protesting against the heavy losses you are already burdened with, and the serious additional grievance you will be subjected to by any further delay; and soliciting his Lordship, in the event of his having formed an opinion in favour of the Charter being granted to the parties forming the list submitted by the local Government, or of his approving of what your Committee have suggested in the memorial to the Hon'ble Court, now to be read, to urge the same on his Honor the President in Council for immediate adoption, rather than expose the interests of so many to the evils that must attend a reference to the Honorable Court of Directors.

Your Committee were informed that a letter had been sent to the Government of India, and to the Home Authorities, signed by several of your body, urging the adoption of the original list of shareholders, which could not fail to have the effect of creating not only a diversity of interests to what your Committee contend for, and have all along advocated with your approval, and in accordance with the decisions and formal resolutions of your General Meetings, but was also calculated to interfere with and inpede the proceedings of your Committee, and otherwise to injure your interests. On ascertaining therefore, that this letter had been signed by nearly all under a mistaken impression of its having their approval, your Committee considered it in the second Memorial addressed by them to the Honourable Court of Directors by the last Steamer, and to enter into some explanations in details regarding the lists of Shareholders. This Memorial, with the other documents referred to in the report, will be read to the Meeting, and your Committee trust will meet with your entire approval, Indeed, it must be evident to you that your Committee, in the whole course of their procedings can have no other object than as your representatives, to maintain and uphold your interests to the best of their abilities, in conformity with your wishes, as expressed in decisions and formal resolutions of your General Meetings.

There circumstances, however, of a painful nature connected with the question, which have necessarily led to proceedings that none regret more than your Committee, and which your Committee would most gladly have avoided had it been in their power to have done so with justice to themselves or to your interests.

From subsequent enquiry, it was ascertained that the latter in question had been promoted by Mr. Ashburner, the Secretary of your Committee, who, as afterwards appeared, had personally obtained the signatures of parties, who were thus led to believe that it emanated from your Committee, and who discovering that it did not emanate from your Committee and moreover that your Committee highly disapproved of the measure as hostile to your interests, addressed the letters to your Committee which will now be read, explaining how they had been induced incautiously to sign it, regretting that they had done so, and assuring your Committee of their continued confidence and support. The letter in question was signed by fifty two persons for selves and others amounting in all to fifty-six. Up to this time forty-four of those names have been withdrawn by letters to your Committee, and your Committee believe that others regret the error that has been committed, though, for reasons that your Committee cannot appreciate, they have not yet withdrawn their names.

Your Committee were the more surprised at the conduct of their Secretary in thus opposing them, as Mr. Ashburner had been specially cautioned by the Chairman that, under existing circumstances, he must consider the duties entrusted to him as, if possible, more strictly confidential than ever. And whilst the measure itself and the manner in which it was pursued, would not but destroy all confidence on the part of your Committee, it was at the same time forced on your Committee's recollection that there might be a strong personal interest in the adoption of the original list, which rendered the part taken by Mr. Ashburner still more objectionable. The subsequent conduct of the late Secretary of your Committee has shown how necessary it was to suspend him from the office, and in reporting that Mr. Ashburner has, after two official requisitions deliberately refused to deliver up official documents in his possession, which is an instance of contumacy of so unusual a nature, your Committee can only express a hope that they may not be obliged to have recourse to strong measures for the re-covery of your records. Your Committee resolved to adopt the present step with great reluctance, but much that justly subjected Mr. Ashburner to its disapprobation had already been overlooked, and your Committee had no alternative but to remove him from his situation, and passed the following resolution.

"That it is with great pain that the Committee, on a full "consideration of the papers previously recorded and now read, "together with Mr. Ashburner's communication of yester-"day's date (11th March), received a few minutes before "the meeting, feel compelled to record that, on the occasion "to which these letters refer, he did, whilst holding the official "and confidential situation of Secretary, without explaining "that he did not appear in that capacity, obtain signatures to, "and promoted the transmission of a letter to Government, "without the knowledge of the Committee, which conduct is "considered quite incompatible with his office; and the Com-"mittee being unable longer to repose that confidence in Mr. "Ashburner, which it is essential their Secretary should pos-"sess, they are of opinion that they owe it to themselves and "their constituents to place the duties in other hands, and ac-"cordingly resolve to suspend him from the appointment, and "recommend his removal to the Proprietors, at a General "Meeting of whom he was appointed."

Mr. Ashburner was, it appears, appointed a member of the Provisional Committee also by a General Meeting; and as it is equally essential in your interest that that nomination be cancelled, a resolution to that effect, including Mr. E C. Morgan, who, by signing the letter that has chiefly rendered this disagreeable proceeding imperative, placed himself likewise in opposition to his colleagues, and whose formal resignations have not yet been received, will be submitted to you.

Your Committee in the vacancy occasioned by the disqualification of Mr. Bruce requested Mr. Morris to join them, which he most obligingly consented to do. Your Committee have to regret the loss of their active and zealous colleagues Messrs. Skinner and Brownrigg, the former by circumstances which hardly left him an alternative, and the latter by his return to England; and your Committee have the pleasure of reporting that Captain Holland and R. Smith Esq. have agreed to join them. It is the intention of your Committee to appoint Mr. Cargill (who has obligingly consented to do the duty until his office of Chief Accountant to the Bank is established) to succeed Mr. Ashburner, by which arrangement the salary hitherto allowed for a Secretary will be saved, and as inconvenience has been felt by an apparent omission originally, your Committee would submit to you the advisability of formally authorizing your Committee to appoint and resume their own offices, and to fill up vacancies in your Committee.

Your Committee have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very obliging manner in which the local Government have always aided them, in every way, to bring their claims for redress before the competent authorities.

Your Committee have to communicate the following abstract connected with the present state of the Bank's account.

In hands of Trustee—Government Paper	Rs	86,800	0	0	
Cash	"	49	3	41	
				86,849	3 41
Balance with Treasurers on 9th February	"	23,957	3	15	
Since disbursed by them	"	4,517	3	22	
				19,439	3 92
Present balance				106,288	337

Your Committee have to inform you that, with the exception of a part of the engraved forms, all the materials for the establishment have now arrived. They are for the present deposited in a warehouse until required, and every care will be taken to preserve them as much as possible from the injury they are liable to.

Your Committee need scarcely notice to this Meeting the heavy expences to which the Proprietors are subjected by the stop put to the opening of the Bank, by what may be found to be disobedience to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The permanent monthly salaries of the unemployed Accountants alone amount to Rupees 917. The interest of the large amount already expended is considerable. The materials lately arrived may be injured. The cost of printing and sending to England the memorials &c. are adding to the general charge, but all these, considerable as they are in the aggregate, are small compared to the very serious injury inflicted on the Proprietory by the unemployed capital necessarily held in readiness owing to the uncertainty of the proceedings of the Government of Bengal; by the risks to which such capital must be exposed, if deposited anywhere but in the Company's treasury, and by the anxieties occasioned to those who are obliged to leave the Presidency. The injury done to the Proprietors cannot be easily or speedily repaired. The discouragement on this side of India to the investment of capital in establishments, for which the encouragement of the Supreme Government is in any way required, will probably be long felt; and your Committee, in recommending a patient unanimous and respectful, but determined, perseverance in seeking redress in this instance, have no doubt of success with the Honorable Court of Directors, with whom the justice of your claims, and the soundness of your cause, must ultimately prevail—and they will even now hope that the difficulties which the Bank Association have met with—may lead eventually to such measures as shall give more confidence to the public in future.

The Committee would now request the attention of the meeting to a letter published in the Courier of the 2nd Inst. addressed "to the original subscribers, applicants to the Bombay Government and Home authorities for a Chartered Bank at Bombay" signed G. Ashburner.

The Committee do not think it of sufficient importance to enter minutely into the representations and reasoning of the address, but at the same time emanating as it does from a person in whom the proprietors and the Committee at one time placed their confidence, it is perhaps due to this meeting that it should not be passed over altogether without notice, which however is the course the Committee would otherwise have felt disposed to adopt.

The object and aim of the address in the opinion of the Committee, is to point out in relief certain portions of the proceedings of the Proprietors and their Committee, which by themselves and unexplained, would lead a common or uninterested observer to believe that the course pursued throughout was followed by the Committee without the knowledge or consent of Proprietors, and for some particular end of their own. That the present and original Proprietors were two distinct classes of individuals, and that the Committee had excluded the one body against their consent, and admitted the other who are represented as never having had any interest in originating, or applying for the charter.

Your Committee, need only refer to their published proceedings to shew how groundless is the supposition and how contrary it is to fact, and they would specially draw the attention of the Proprietor) to their last memorial addressed to the Hon'ble Court of Directors (and of which copies have been sent by Government to the Governor General and Council of India) as amply refuting every part of what Mr. Ashburner has thought proper to put forward in criminations of your Committee. By that memorial the Proprietors will perceive that with the exception of the 14 claimants and two, other parties whose letters are of a vague description and which were formerly overlooked, not one of those who voluntarily resigned their claims to the Charter, in favor of those who intended to open the Bank intermediately, but who are represented by Mr. Ashburner to be so much injured by the acts of the Committee, have even complained to your Committee or claimed from them the restitution of their names.

To whom therefore does the elaborate address in question, refer? the 14 individuals, and no one else.

Yet the former are the parties whose cause the late Secretary of your Committee would seem to advocate so warmly.

Your Committee will not condescend to say more in regard to the list which neither contains their personal adherents, nor any one who ought not to be in it, but your Committee will add, one word in explanation as to the apparent inconsistency of their recommending for adoption the original list, that has been made so much of. Your Committee are free to admit that as expressed, it is somewhat at variance with the previous part of the same letter (which could have warranted a suggestion only as afterwards explained) as well as with what has been subsequently said on the same subject. That para: as well as the chief part of the letter itself was drafted by their Secretary Mr. Ashburner, and it was passed when the majority of the Committee were otherwise much occupied in their individual business—without the observance of that caution which it would have been advisable to have exercised. Your Committee however took the earliest opportunity of doing away with the erroneous impression the reading of that para. by itself, might have created, vizt. that your Committee were desirous that the original list with all its imperfections should be adopted in preference to any other.

Your Committee will further inform the meeting, that Mr. Ashburner is not only a shareholder in the scheme for commencing business without the Charter, under the resolution which he would now appear to disown, but expressed himself most anxious to support it by authorizing Mr. Skinner to enter his name for the same number of shares, he and his relations held in the Chartered scheme, and he had originally himself subscribed for 50 shares, the maximun fixed by the resolution for the private Bank of 21 February, and has further made the contracts with the Accountants for either a charted or unchartered Bank, in case the one should eventually merge into the other.

By the resolution above quoted Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Morgan, the Chairman of your Committee, and others, lost a very considerable portion of their shares, but the adoption of the original list as it stood, when sent home and urged forward by the former, would restore those individuals to their original number; and here it is also right that the shareholders should be made aware, that in addition to his legitimate shares, viz. 75th e maximum, fixed by the original Charter of Sir R. Grant's Government, Mr. Ashburner would become the Proprietor in fact of the 150 shares resigned by Sorabjee Cawasjee and Hormasjee Sorabjee, and witnessed by Mr. Ashburner's Uncle Mr. C. Morgan, the latter Gentleman having procured their relinquishment in consequence of the irregular manner in which they had been obtained, admitting to the Committee that they were held for Mr. Ashburner without the knowledge of the Committee.

Under these circumstances, and in consequence of his removal, your Committee are not surprised that Mr. Ashburner should endeavour to represent the measures of your Committee in the most unfavorable light, and your Committee only see in the present conduct of their late Secretary more abundant reasons that he should no longer be connected with them, or be interested in any degree with the charge of your interests.

The insinuations made as to improper motives on the part of your Committee, they feel it beneath them to notice. Had they consulted their individual interest, they would have advocated the original list, but in all they have done, their desire has been to abide strictly by the resolutions of the General Meetings, and to act in accordance with the wishes of their constructions.

Your Committee beg to lay before the Meeting, a letter received from this Government, since the preceding report was prepared, announcing that Lord Auckland will not adopt any measures to give effect to the Court's orders till instructions be received from England. Your Committee cannot but deplore this further delay, the evils of which they represented in strong terms to his Lordship; but his Lordship having informed your Committee that he could not enforce the passing of an Act against the wish of the Council, it is to be inferred that the President in Council has declined to deviate from the course at first determined on by him, and that the Governor General, in preventing the passing of the Law has done all it was in his power to effect. Your Committee have already taken every step they could devise to expedite a final arrangement of the question in England, failing redress in this country, and they hope the Honorable Court of Directors will view the subject as one requiring their immediate attention, in which case the Honourable Court's orders may be looked for at no very distant period. Your Committee, nevertheless, would be disposed to forward the address to his Lordship suggested in the para of their report.

Before concluding, with advertence to the regret that has often been expressed *after* it was known that the Charter was granted, and *after* the unprecedented course chosen by his honour the President in Council at Calcutta, it was promulgated that the Proprietors had even proposed to open the Bank whilst the question was before the Court of Directors, which measure, although approved of by all parties at the time including the press, was then, and *then* only, found to have been injudicious.

Your Committee will admit that, had they known or even had good grounds for believing, that the Charter would have been obtained at the time it was, and could the Acts of His Honor the President in Council have been anticipated, your Committee would not, in all probability, have approved of the measures the Proprietors decided on under a very different state of things; but yet, it is worthy of remark, that, even had no step whatever, good or bad been taken subsequent to the transmission of the Draft chartered by the late Government of this Presidency, the caution would have been of as little avail as the President in council of India has declared that in his opinion, the insertion of Firms in the said list or even that the non-receipts by a public officer of the subscription alone was fatal to it, and authorized His Honor in Council, to sell the whole by auction, which resolution of Council stood unaffected by the 14 individuals, who were then unwilling to abide by the resolutions of the General Meetings. The Committee would have taken an earlier opportunity of laying their proceedings before you, but, in consequence of many of your body being engaged with your correspondence for the Overland Mail, with Grand Jury, and the Moharrum, and Easter Holidays, intervening; it was deemed advisable to postpone calling the meeting earlier than now.

D. GRERNHILL.

The following resolutions were then proposed and seconded as follows, and carried unanimously.

1st. Proposed by John Skinner Esq, and seconded by Muncherjee Pestonjee Esq.

That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that the same be printed.

2d. Proposed by the Committee, and seconded by Colonel Griffiths.

That the resolution of the Provis on Committee suspending Mr. G. Ashburner from his office of Secretary to the Committee

tee be approved, and that his removal from the situation from the date of the same be confirmed

3d. Proposed by the Committee, and seconded by J. G. Frith, Esq.

That on the grounds of the Report of the Committee read this day, together with the letter and papers placed before this meeting, Mr. G. Ashburner and Mr. E. C. Morgan's nomination as members of the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay, be cancelled.

4th. Proposed by the Committee, and seconded by H. F. Oven, Esq.

That the Provisional Committee be empowered to appoint, and remove their own Secretary, and to fill up vacancies in the Committee, subject to confirmation by a General Meeting, and that the appointments reported to this Meeting, be approved and confirmed.

5th. Proposed by the Committee and seconded by Doctor Bird.

That the nomination of the Committee of Messrs. Brownrigg, Finlay and Nicol to superintended your interests in England, be confirmed.

6th. Proposed by Dr. Fogerty, and seconded by Bazett Doveton, Esq.

While deprecating as this Meeting does the *very unusual* and *highly* improper line of conduct pursued by Mr. Ashburner as exhibited by the papers now read.—It considers it incumbent upon itself to record the high sense of obligation entertained for the services rendered by the Committee to the cause of its constituency, and to assure them of their unqualified support and approbation.

7th. Proposed by Colonel Griffiths and seconded by Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in Chair.

CHARTERED BANK OF BOMBAY.

To the original Subscribers and Applicants to the Bombay Government and Home Authorities for a Chartered Bank at Bombay.

Gentlemen.—To attempt to grapple with the arguments or assertions of a body, who can deliberately declare, as the Committee of the Joint Stock Bank have done, under the signature of their Chairman, notwithstanding the numerous proofs to the contrary, already before the public, that the present and original Proprietors of the Bank contemplated in this place are not two distinct classes of Individuals; or to endeavour to change the opinions of a still larger body—the self-styled Proprietors themselves, who by adopting the Report of the Committee, have recorded their concurrence in the pretensions and assertions put forth in that report, is a task so hopeless that I would not venture to approach it, even under the most favourable circumstances for protracted discussion; and I am still less disposed to do so at a moment, when matters of greater Importance to my own immediate interests, than fruitless discussion can ever prove, are likely to give full occupation to my time during the short remaining period of my present residence here Similar reasons induce me to pass by without other notice, than simply recording the fact, the assurance which Mr. Skinner has also given us, that the impression which he conceives it to have been the object of my letter of the 30th ult. to convey to the public, that the parties who originally applied for the Charter, and those who now claim it, are two seperate and distinct classes, is most incorrect and at variance with fact.

The Government of India has taken a different view of the identity of the two Bodies. The Governor General, it may be presumed, has done so too; or he would not have stated it to be his intention to defer replying to the *memorials* transmitted to him by this Government in Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Reids' letters No. 157 and 159 dated 27th February last, until he is in receipt of the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; and as the Committee and the Proprietors have no doubt of their own success in satisfying the Court *that their's is the only correct view of the subject, and are confident that the Justice of their claims and soundness of their cause must ultimately prevail with the home authorities*, I am content to leave all that portion of the Bank proceedings of the 4th Instant which relates to the pretensions and expectations of the Joint Stock body, to produce its own effect at home, without further observation, though, it is necessary I should offer a few remarks on some other portions of those proceedings.

The Committee have published numerous letters, from parties who signed the offending communication of the 18th February, declaring that they did so under the impression that it proceeded from the Committee; but there is not one of the writers who goes the length of saying that I made any such declaration to him, and as I happen to possess a note from an old and most respectable member of society, Dr. Milne, forwarded to me *without solicitation*, respecting the manner in which the letter in question passed into his hands, and which not only confirms the statement given in my letter of the 30th ultimo, but shows, together with communications that passed between another individual, Lt. —— and myself, any such declaration to him, and as I happen to possess a note from an old and most respectable member of society, Dr. Milne, forwarded to me *without solicitation*, respecting the manner in which the letter in question passed into his hands, and which not only confirms the statement given in my letter of the 30th ultimo, but shows, together with communications that passed between another individual, Lt. —— and myself, any such declaration to him, and as I happen to possess a note from an old and most respectable member of society, Dr. Milne, forwarded to me *without solicitation*, respecting the manner in which the letter in question passed into his hands, and which not only confirms the statement given in my letter of the 30th ultimo, but shows, together with communications that passed between another individual, Lt. —— and the Committee, *the exertions that have been made to beat up for recruits* in support of their cause, and the candour observed by that Body in withholding these Papers from the Proprietors, I annex them hereto as appendices A. B. C. and D. simply adding, that almost all the parties whose letters have been published by the Committee, received the one to which they affixed their signatures and now disclaim in precisely the same manner as Dr. Milne.

Mr. Skinner has deemed it desirable to give extracts from some of my letters, written to him from England, shortly after my arrival there, for the purpose, I conclude, of shewing, that the course I have adopted in later times is at variance with my previously recorded opinions, on the subject of Joint stock Banks; and I am willing, with a few prefatory observations, in this place, to give him the full benefit, of all the deductions candid and impartial reasoners, are likely to draw from the same.

I wrote to him, according to those Extracts, on the 28th May 1837, as follows.

"It is perhaps premature to say any thing about *our* scheme "for a Joint stock Bank" which be it remembered was only to be established, in the event of our application for a charter proving unsuccessful.—but, I also assigned a reason for deeming it premature, to think of such a Bank then, of which though Mr S. has quoted it, he seems entirely to have overlooked the value to me under present circumstances—viz.".

"*That I hoped it would never be necessary to put the Joint "Stock Scheme into operation.*"

Adverting further to Joint Stock Banks in a later part of the same letter, I say that I have made no reply to the repeated Inquiries, why we did not adopt such a plan, because I thought it would be as well for the present to conceal our real Intentions. I apprehend this is put forth, to show that I too can practise concealment, on a fitting occasion. But let us inquire in what this concealment consisted.—simply this, the non-avowal to parties from whom we were desirous of obtaining a charter, and whom it was our Interest to conciliate, rather than to offend—that we would have a Bank at all events, and that if we were unsuccessful with them, in regard to the Charter, we were soliciting, and which recent discussions show, it was considered, and is still considered very desirable to possess, we would establish a Bank here without one—To this extent concealment was undoubtdly practised by me, if concealment it can be called, as the agent of the original shareholders in England, and I cannot think any man in his senses could have adopted a different course, without at once manifesting his total unfitness for the important negotiation entrusted to his exertions and discretion.

In my letter of the 23d December 1837, to the committee,—I still quote from Mr. Skinners Extracts—I appear to have writen as under.

"I have merely in conclusion to state, that my confidence in a scheme of the kind is so great, that you may put me down to it, for as much as I, and my relations and friends, had in the chartered scheme;" and again in a letter to Mr. Skinner himself on the 17th February 1838 as follows.

"I only add, that my opinions regarding *our* Joint stock scheme remain the same as when I last wrote you.

I have underlined the word our in the foregoing Extracts, in two places, first because Mr. Skinner has considered it necessary to do so, and that I desire to quote him correctly in every respect, and next because I wish that word to appear in print in Italics, in my present letter, as well as his. It is of importance to me that it should so appear, for reference to the dates of the letters Mr. Skinner has produced—28th *May* 1837—23 *December* 18 7.—and 17th *February* 1838, will at once show that the Joint stock Bank to which I was alluding (*our* Joint Stock Bank if he will have it so,) was the one in contemplation when I left this place, in January 1837, and the Establishment of which, I had Instructions to forward to the utmost of my ability, in the event of want of success, in respect to the chartered one—*and not the scheme conceived here on the* 20th *March* 1838—a month after the date in London, of the latest of the letters, (18th February 1838) which Mr. Skinner has quoted,—and to the existence of which scheme, and the Incongruities which have attended its attempted Establishment throughout, all recent disappointments and squabbles, may unquestionably be assigned, and are assigned, by every unprejudiced and disinterested person.

The foregoing will be a sufficient answer to the Committee's declarations, *founded on my communications to Mr. Skinner*, that I am a shareholder in the scheme for commencing business without a charter, under the resolution which I would now appear to disown, though it may be as well to repeat, that the Resolution to which the Committee refer is the instituated one of the 20th March 1838.—and to add, that to it I have never, *either directly or indirectly, given my assent.*

It is alleged also by the Committee, that I have a deep personal Interest in upholding the list of Shareholders forwarded to the Court of Directors, with the local Act of Incorporation two years ago,—and it is made a matter of grave accusation against me, that I have, after two official requisitions, deliberately refused to deliver up official documents in my possession.

I admit both these charges without reserve. In respect to the first, denying, as I again distinctly do, all connection with the Joint Stock Bank Proprietary, now claiming the Charter, and who are certainly as much interested in setting aside the list of Proprietors sent to England in January 1837, as I am in upholding its integrity. I consider it to be due, not only to myself, but to all others named in that list, to resist the pretensions of the present Joint Stock claimants to the utmost of my power;

* Reference to the Para: immediately preceding this in Mr. Skinner's Extracts, will show that the scheme for a Joint Stock Bank contemplated by me was one upon a proper footing, the necessary arrangements for which could only, in my opinion, be made in England.

and as the Document I retain (and this brings me to the second charge—can only be desirable to the Committee at this time) *a copy of it being already on record in their letter Book Folio* 152—from the Evidence it affords, not of mere omission only, but of wilful and deliberate suppression, inconsistent with that fair dealing which the Court of Directors have a right to expect from all who appeal to them for redress of wrongs real or supposed, and inconsistent also with that honest course of opposition, which myself and others similarly situated, were entitled to look for from those who now seek to possess themselves of benefits intended, as we contend, for ourselves and the original list of Subscribers and applicants, only, I mean to retain it, until compelled by higher authority than the Committee's to surrender it to their charge. I conclude that the strong measures which the Committee express a hope they may not be obliged to have recourse to, refer to proceedings before a legal Tribunal, and there, under all the circumstances of the case, I am prepared to meet them, and show cause, why this Document should be carefully preserved.

An attempt is made by the Committee in their recent report to their Constituents to explain away the Inconsistency with which they have been charged, of advocating the rights of either party—Original Subscribers, or Joint Stock Shareholders—as the Circumstances of the day, with regard to the possible attainment of the Charter from the Government of India, seemed to render expedient, in view to its future possession by one body or other, and that I may not deprive the world of any portion of this lucid Exposition of the Committees proceedings, or unfairly question its weight with the public in wiping off the Charge, I will give the Explanation in their own words.

"Your Committee will not condescend to say more in regard to the list, which neither Contains their personal adherents, nor any one who ought not to be in it, but your Committee will add one word in explanation as to the apparent Inconsistency of their recommending for adoption the Original list, that has been made so much of. Your Committee are free to admit that as expressed it is somewhat at variance with the previous part of the same letter (which could have warranted a suggestion only as afterwards explained), as well as with what has been subsequently said on the same subject. The Para: as well as the Chief part of the letter itself was drafted by their Secretary, Mr. Ashburners and it was passed when the Majority of the Committee were otherwise much occupied in their Individual business, without the observance of that caution, which it would have been advisable to have exercised. Your Committee however took the earliest opportunity of doing away with the erroneous Impression the reading of that para: might have created, viz that your Committee were desirous that the Original list should be adopted in preference to any other."

Now, I do with all deference to the Committee's good Judgment, very strenuously assert, that it is rather too much to expect me to bear the odium of letters that they have signed, as well as of those which they did not see fit to sign, and whilst I very readily admit, that I did as their Secretary, and as in duty bound, draft the letter bearing date the 6th February, I must at the same time recall to their recolleection, that the early part of February, was a period of particular leisure in the mercantile world, the last Steamer for England, which generally generates a declaration of a heavy press of business, having taken her departure about a fortnight previously (20th January), and the departure of the next having long been fixed for about the same period in advance (25th February).—But whether it were a period of leisure, or not, it was the Committee's duty, to see that their meaning and Intentions were rightly conveyed to Government, and to correct any Error in that respect into which their Secretary might have fallen, and the keen perception which espied objections in a moment to the offending letter of the 18th February, when produced at a public meeting only, must have been sadly asleep when it failed to detect in the deliberate course of official circulation for approval or correction, the inconsistency which it is now convenient to lay at my door.

That the Committee took the earliest opportunity of defeating as far as depended upon them, the endeavour made on the 6th February to obtain from the Vice President and Directors through the medium of the Bombay Government, the required Charter for the Original Subscribers, I am also bound to admit, but how did they do so?—by recalling their application in a communication to either of the authorities abovenamed? Certainly not—but by preparing and transmitting a memorial to a different and more distant body, the Court of Directors, in direct opposition to their previous request to the Court's representatives in this country.

The former communication—that is the letter of the 6th February—the Committee gave to the world in a Pamphlet entitled Proceedings relative to the Establishment of a public Bank at Bombay printed at the Office of the Bombay Times"—the latter, together with another important document, showing that the Identity they now contend for, does not exist, viz, their appeal to Government against the admission of the claim of Captain Cogan and others, bearing date towards the end of December last, they omitted in that publication.

I will not even allude to motives here,—but content myself with stating the simple fact, that if the Committee's letter to Government of the end of December, had been printed as it ought to have been their Countrymen to whom their Pamphlet is addressed, and whose Sympathies it is intended to excite, in favor of the Committee's resistance of wrong, would have learnt that the rights of the Joint Stock Bank which the Committee advocated with so much warmth, and apparent confidence, were not so clear, as they would have them believed to be, and that if the memorial to the Court of Directors of the 23rd February had not been purposely withheld from the Pamphlet and the Public Prints by the Committee's express order, the Original Shareholders would have become acquainted with the astounding fact, that the application preferred by the Committee on their behalf, on the 6th February, had been damnified to the utmost extent in their power, by the very same parties, who so preferred it, and before a Tribunal too, of higher authority, than that to which they first addressed themselves, the Tribunal in fact of ultimate appeal, within little more than a fortnight from the date in question.

I have but one point more to advert to at this time. Mr. Skinner contends that there is nothing in my letter to him of the 20th December to give it an Official character, or to render it necessary to make its contents known to the other members of the Committee. I will merely say in reply, that on going into Mr. Skinner's Office on other business I found him minuting as Chairman of the Committee some observations in pencil on Captain Cogan's Memorial to Government, of which a Copy had been transmitted to the Committee by Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Reid. His dissatisfaction at my conduct in Communicating to Captain Cogan the circumstances detailed on my former letter being amongst the matters so minuted, and in course of transmission to his Colleagues, he showed me, in all fairness I admit, what he had there written.

My letter to Mr. Skinner of the 20th December was a consequence of the intimation to me of his sentiments, as just detailed, and looking to the contents of that letter, and the circumstances which occasioned it to be written, I think there are very few persons indeed, situated as Mr. Skinner then was, who would have considered it for their own personal alone, or hesitated to send it forward to their colleagues, as a candid exposition of the opinions their Secretary entertained on the subject to which it referred, and of the existence of which it was of importance they should be duly informed.

Mr. Skinner did not it appears so deal with it,—but this cannot affect my reasonable expectation on the subject, nor diminish the regret all who disapprove of concealment must feel, that the principle laid down in that letter has found so little favour in the Committee's subsequent views of right, as evinced by the course they have pursued towards their original constituents, the Court of Directors, and the public, up to the present time.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant.
G. ASHBURNER,

Bombay, 8th April 1839.

A.
Copy.

To John Milns Esqre. Byculla.

My Dear Sir.—Observing your name to the letter on the subject of the Bank, promoted by our late Secretary Mr. Ashburner, urging the adoption of the original list of subscribers, I think it only just towards you and the Committee, to acquaint you, that the letter was got up without the consent of the Committee, by whom it is highly disapproved of, as calculated to injure the general interests of the Proprietors. I mention the subject, as it appears the greater number of those, who signed it, did so under the impression, that it emanated from the Committee, and when the contrary became known, upwards of 40 names, I believe, were withdrawn by letters to the Committee; and, as it is possible, you may have been also deceived.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) D. Greenhill.

1st April, 1839.

Copy.

To D. Greenhill Esqre. Mazagon.
&c.a. &c.a. &c.a.

My Dear Sir.—The letter, adverted to in your note to me of this morning, was handed without any comment or remarks; so that it was left to my unbiassed judgement to affix my signature or not.

It certainly did not appear to me, that the general interests of the Bank were likely to be injured by the transmission of a document, the object of which was to restore or to obtain the restoration, of the shares of the original Subscribers, which they had only relinquished, as they declined joining the Joint Stock Concern, and when the Committee entertained doubts of being able to obtain a charter.

I should, therefore, be sorry to deprive these Subscribers, with my view of their circumstances, of the advantages, which, had the authorities at home acted a candid and honest part, they would never have parted with.—It would, I think be hard to punish them for the faults of others; and, I hope you will concur in those sentiments with

My dear Sir, &c.
(Signed) Jn. Milne.

B.

My Dear Colonel.—Before we submit our report and proceedings to the General Meeting on Thursday, I am desirous to acquaint you that the letter forwarded by Mr. Ashburner, pressing the adoption of the original list, was got up without the consent of the Committee, by whom it is highly disapproved of, as calculated to injure the common interests, and as you may not, like most of the other subscribers, have been aware of this when you signed it, perhaps you will think it but fair to the Committee to afford them some explanation, but at any rate I think it only just to you and ourselves that you should not remain under that impression from us. The greater number of those who signed the letter have written to us on the subject.

I am &c.
(Signed) D. Greenhill.

1st April, 1839.

Bombay, 2nd April 1839.

My Dear Mr. Greenhill.—I beg to thank you for your note of yesterday, tho' I regret to hear that the Letter therein alluded to was disapproved of by the Committee of which you are Chairman. As a Shareholder, both in the Chartered Bank and the conditional Joint Stock Bank, I could not withhold my Signature to the Letter in question, since it appeared to me to accord with the views and intentions of the Court of Directors in granting the Charter, and calculated therefore to secure the Boon on its original footing, and to those by whom it was solicited.

The Committee appear to me to have made a great mistake in blending their proceedings on behalf of the Proprietors of the Chartered Bank with those on behalf of the Joint Stock Proprietors, and more especially in their effort to exclude those applicants for the Bank Charter, from the Shares they subscribed for, because they declined supporting the Joint Stock Bank.

If I mistake not, the Committee had no power to alter the original List of Subscribers to the Chartered Bank, and, in accepting the Charter on behalf of their constituents, they should, in my humble opinion have reverted to their original position, and considered all their (subsequent) proceedings touching a Joint Stock Bank as cancelled, by the Court's consent to give the desired Charter.

I make these remarks without any adverse feelings to the Committee, or any intention, in the slightest degree, of impugning their motives, for I entertain a high respect for the Chairman and members, but we are all liable to err, and I think the Committee have, by their unfortunate determination to substitute an amended List of Shareholders, unwittingly established the propriety of the measures resorted to by the Supreme Council.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) C. B. James.

C.

My Dear Mr. Bruce.—As the Bank Committee have industriously misrepresented the nature and object of the letter you and others signed on behalf of the original applicants for a Charter, and my exertions in its support, it has become necessary for me to apply to you to state what your opinion of the letter was, and whether you thought it intended to injure the object which the Bank Committee declared they had in view at the time it was written; or whether it was calculated to injure the general Interests of the Bank Proprietors; or even to interfere with the Bank Committee in any way; and finally, whether I gave you any cause to suppose that in circulating the letter in question I was acting in any other capacity than that of a Bank Proprietor.

I am &c.
G. Ashburner.

April 8th 1839.

My Dear Ashburner.—My sole reason for putting my name to the letter, which, to my great surprize, has given so much offence to the Provisional Committee, was that it contained an array of strong facts, more calculated than any thing I had seen penned, to serve the cause the Committee was advocating; nor had I the slightest idea of its casting any reflection upon that body.

One part of it, indeed, which I only noticed in seeing it afterwards in print—has perhaps something of the air of a complaint against the Committee. I allude to what is stated in the last paragraph but one—and had I observed it earlier I might have suggested an alteration; but with that single exception, and even that is more hypothetical than otherwise—I must repeat that I have seen no reason to alter the opinion I have already given respecting it—which may be allowed some weight when I mention that, wanting no shares, I had no private interest to serve whatever—nor could I be supposed to be in any way dissatisfied with the Committee as, in a mode I will not here particularize—they had behaved most handsomely to me.

One of the members of the Committee did it is true object in general terms to this obnoxious letter in a private conversation on the occasion of my accidentally meeting with him—but as he stated nothing specific—and I contended that he had taken quite an erroneous view of it—what he said did not in the least stagger my own impression, or lead me to regret having signed it.

Believe me &c.
(Signed) W. C. Bruce.

P. S. Although almost superfluous after my exordium I may as well mention that I had no reason to suppose from any thing you said that you were acting in circulating the letter in question for signature either with or without the knowledge of the Bank Committee.

Bombay, April 8th 1839. W. C. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAVES OF ADJUNTA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Sir,—In the absence of Literary Magazines at this presidency the biweekly Journals afford the readiest means for a popular account of many highly interesting places on this side of India, places that some of us have frequent opportunities of visiting and should therefore be the best qualified to describe, but how many interesting objects are passed by without notice through ignorance of their existence; in many parts of this Presidency abundant are the remnants of Mahomedan grandeur and taste, Brahminic and Boodhist Architectural skill, all affording evidence of high civilisation and talents which we may look for in vain among the Modern Natives of India. The origin of those stupendous excavations of Ellora are involved in doubt and obscurity; the Native legend of their being the work of Biskurma the carpenter of Ramchundra is too absurd to merit more than a smile, and from the absence of any inscription in these caves we have no clue by which we might ascertain by comparison the time of their execution, we are therefore left to conjectures of the most wild description;—The learned are employed in deciphering the inscriptions of other Caves which although in an obsolete character they have by infinite labor and perseverance succeeded in translating, but owing to the great want of record, not satisfactorily, still however they establish *on very good* grounds the date of completion, I allude to the inscriptions at Karlee which have been translated by Dr. Stevenson, and some others in Bengal by Mr. Prinsep, but there are some beautiful relics of Budhism on this side of India, Mr. B. little known in this country, and not heard of in England. except by a *few* Orientalists, though the wonders of Ellora are known to most; these beautiful works of art the "Caves of Adjunta" remain unknown, undescribed, they have only been discovered within the last 10 years and have been explored by but few; I understand that a description with Plates is about to be published by Dr. Bird, I am anxious to see it appear for I doubt not, the perseverance and research of that gentleman with the assistance of the native he took with him will throw some light on these little known about highly interesting excavations.

Perhaps the description which I enclose of these caves will be read with interest by some of your readers notwithstanding the scantiness of amount, 'tis from notes taken at a flying visit of one day though my descriptive powers are poor the reader will judge how that day was spent: before entering on the subject of the Caves themselves I will give a slight sketch of the town of Adjunta, about two miles from the summit of the ghaut contends that there is the Cave, it is the only pass at the summit is defended by a wall of masonry formerly mounted with cannon and the entrance through it closed with a strong gateway; the cannon and gate have taken their departure; the S. and W. walls of the fort are on the summit of a deep chasm in itself a good protection against native assailants, beyond this chasm, the approach to the Fort is by a fine substantial sand stone bridge over a river or nulla, during the rains there is a picteresque water-fall from a short distance down into the chasm below, the wall round the fort is of pucka brick chunamed and answers well if not assailed by cannon, the fort is octagonal and loop holed for musquetry all round, about 3 feet below the top of the wall is a passage, at each angle is a round tower or Bruj, not above ½th of the interior is now inhabited, but from the finished appearance of many buildings in the town, I should suppose that this had been a town of some consideration and well populated. the town is held in Jagher under the Nizam, and there is a Bheel *Raja* of the place, a rude jungly individual who gets one dhummy transit duty on each laden animal that passes through, at the Northern gate is an extensive octangular serai used also at the citadel, on each face are 11 compartments of two rooms each, above them is a chunamed terrace about 20 feet broad all round and above it the wall is about 4 feet high and loopholed at each angle is a tower for cannon, to the E. is a projecting terrace and below it a Peer ka durja with small tank attached, when the British army came here in 1803 after the famed battle of Assaye in pursuit of Scindea, the wounded were accommodated in this seral, and it has lately been the residence of a detachment of the Nizam's Infantry, the European officer's quarters were above the gateway but the detachment has been withdrawn and the only troops at present here are a Duffadar and 18 Suwars who are cantoned outside the town; above the Southern gate of this serai is an Arabic inscription purporting that the fort was built by Nizam Asphjah so said my cicerone, it was dusk at the time I went there and I could not read it, I understand that every tower was armed with cannon in the time of Dowlat Rao Scindia, at present only two remain which are placed over the S. gateway they are of a very common description; the Jumma Musjeed, situated at the extremity of a good sized area was also built by the Nizam Asiph Jah, there are about a dozen arches in front and the interior which is spacious consists of a succession of arches three deep, the pillars and roof are of that chunam stucco work resembling marble; the Baradhurry was built by the same Nizam and was his residence when at this place, 'tis at the extremity of a large spacious quadrangle on a raised platform of red stone, the suite of apartments consists of a large hall open to the S. and W. outside are large looks from which purdahs can be hung, at each extremity is a good apartment which travellers make use of, beyond these are many other rooms, the building is composed of masonry chunamed over the interior in the same beautiful manner as the Jumma Musjeed; on the pillars of the centre hall many visitors have scribbled their names, over a doorway is written "Col. Arthur Wellesley 1803" but it appeared a forgery, it was too fresh to be 36 years old and moreover was very unlike the great Dukes hand-writing, though I think it very likely the General put up here after the battle; from the terrace on the crest of the chasm there is a fine view of the abyss below; during the rains the view of the water-fall beyond must be grand and beautiful, lashing the rough rock and roaring, foaming, tearing down the cliff, from this place the scene has a lovely quiet grandeur, a solitude, a serenity truly delightful to the feelings after mixing in the busy world, a gratifying relief from its toils and selfish bickerings; outside the town to the E. near the wall are two fine Bowrees or wells called the "Gunga Jumma," close by is a stone tomb erected to the memory of "Lieut. Col. Strahan" who died here "20th Nov. 1805, beyond that towards the serai in a tobacco field are two tombs of Kutcha bricks chunamed over, on it is inscribed "Captain James Read, Deputy Quarter Mr. General, Field Force, died 10th October 1803" I believe he died here of his wounds after the battle of Assaye which was fought on the 24th September 1803, the other is nearly destroyed I could only make out the following words of the inscription "Calby (or Galby) March 1804, wounded at the battle of Assaye"; when at the Bowree, a Bhat came to *demand* charity from the suwars who are quartered close by, seeing me he launched out in strains of stentorian declamation descriptive of the siege of Bhurtpore and breaking off abruptly took his departure. The market day at this town is Sunday, and for the provender information of the visiter I mention that my servant got an excellent looking piece of beef from the bazar, it was intended for my dinner next day but on arriving at my ground I observed a giant pariah making away with it, I was at the time reflecting on the origin of the Hindu's absurd notion of the transmigration of souls, at all events I might easily now, thought I persuade a Hindoo that there was no migrating yellow soul in that dog, 'tis a good practical argument that would apply to most animals. I will now let the reader know what preparations I made for my visit to the caves, the ensuing day the Sheel Raja or naik cove volunteered to accompany me and show me every thing, he assured me that he had no doubt I would amply remunerate in order that he might enjoy a good dinner, for his belly had not known such a thing for many a long day, he said that he would also take with him 4 of his people as men would be necessary to assist me over the rocks; they went but I did not require them, he took them for the purpose of increasing his reward I fancy.—A Shikaree Lall Khan formerly in the service of Captain Outram also accompanied me, a masalchee was also engaged but I would recommend two, the distance to the caves by the regular pass towards Furdapore is 6 miles, and by a rough footpath impracticable to horsemen is 4 miles only, a tolerable road has been cleared from the village of Furdapore to the Caves by some public spirited gentlemen of Khandeish—on the following morning accompanied by my guide Munjoo naik the jungly Raja I set out on horseback for the caves, the remainder accompanied by a servant with provender went by the foot track, the road down the Ghat is steep and rough though passable for Carts at the bottom, we turned to the left and soon entered the road which has been cleared from Furdapore about 2 miles beyond, you enter the Valley of Sennapore, narrow and confined with precipitous sides overhung with craggy rocks and covered with trees and unchecked vegetation—'tis a wild romantic place, the caves open suddenly to the view at a turning in the valley, you see the whole at once, there is nothing showy in the sight of them from this spot, there is a fine array but the openings appear small and the fronts small, they are on the Right about 100 feet above the bed of the valley, the side is very steep the bed of the valley is of hard rock, the rain when in season streams down here forming a nulla at bottom, there were pools of good water in every direction, I dismounted under the 5th cave and having quaffed a dish of tea proceeded to the inspection, several caves present a handsome front from the place where I alighted; the following Mr. Editor is a brief description of each cave drawn from notes I took on the spot, with regard to the names of many of the presiding deities such as Guttoo Darj, Yeknath &c. I merely give them as, I was told by my attendants, I myself believe them all to be Budhist caves and figures, but I really had not time to observe them so fully as I wished, this point will soon be settled by others more conversant on these affairs than I am, I merely give them as the names by which they are known by the natives of the place, it interferes with no other *part* of this account.

To be Continued.

HIGH WATER TABLE 9th April, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	6 35	7 20
Wednesday	8 2	8 39
Thursday	9 8	9 8
Friday	9 33	10 0

LATEST NEWS.

England	Jan. 26th
France	do. 28th
Canton	do. 31st
Singapore	Feb. 23d

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

Bombay Price Current April 6.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	108-12	109
From No 1151 to No 3000		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	109	109-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-12	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 14206	110-12	111
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-12	111
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	103-12	104
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. None in offering	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @	30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102-	102-8
Bills on Madras @	30 ditto....ditto	100-	100-8
Bills on Canton @	60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @	6 months sight	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @	30 days sight (Ceylon Govt	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Specie

Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220	220-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220-	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs. None offering.	103-12	103-4
Ditto do, small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto	103-10	103-12

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0 do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 3d.—Col. Roberts, from Aurungabad.
Do. 7th.—Lieut. Col. Whitehill, N. V. from Dapoolie.
Do. Do.—Capt. Stamford, H. M. 40th Regt. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

April 6th.—Ensign Halkett, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Do. Do.—Capt. E. Dowen, Off. Adjut. Genl. Nizam's Army.
Do. 8th.—Capt. Johnstone, 21st Regt. M. N. I. for Ahmednuggur.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

April 7th.—Barque Ines, D. Eton, Master, to Mangalore and Madras.
Passengers.—5 Natives.

IN HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	16th April
Eliza	Forbes & Co	London	10th do.
Bolton	Remington & Co	Do.	25th Instant.
Hellas	Do.	Lintin.	11th April
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	London.	10th April
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto.	20 April
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.		
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.		

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Cutter, Margaret, Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Sandany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlat Savoy, Benares, Alalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Grab Caudry Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Huibary, Julia, Markabaker, Vansittart, Hydroose, Nanah, Mayaram Dyaram, Putamber Savoy, Nimble, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family Resolution, Sultana Dadlay, and Hamoode.

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador

EXPECTED.

Vessels	Agents	From	To Sail.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th
Goleonda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Denniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb,
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	20th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	31th Dec.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. &China	9th Jan.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Cestrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	6th Jan.
Competitor	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter &o Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	17th Jan.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th do.
Broad Oak		do.	18th do.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Demera		do.	16th Jan.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	9th Jan.
La Navarre	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquilidade	Do.	Macao,	28th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	12th

From China.—Sulimany,
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix
" *Calcutta*—Colombo,

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—Mar. 27.

A letter from Simlah states that the Governor General's party were all confortably housed on the 18th. The weather was damp, cold, extremely unpleasant, and hardly a soul could stir out (up the 21st) from continual rain. The top of Jackoo, however, was covered, partially, with snow, as also the tops of the surrounding mountains.

Simlah already is as full of residents as is can well be, and there is not a decent house vacant to be had. Lord Auckland was looking remarkably well, and seemed to have benefitted by his trip to the plains; but Miss Eden, although somewhat better, had not apparently recovered her usual buoyancy of spirits.

We regret to learn that the Bridges of Boats at this Station were again carried away on the afternoon of Friday last, 22nd instant, consequent to the sudden rise of the Jumna, which is for the season unusually high.

Major Ainsworth, of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, has taken his passage

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MARCH 26.

We hear that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has appointed Captain H. C. Boileau, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry to Officiate as Superintendent and Pay Master of Native Invalids in the Dinapore Division, during the absence of Brevet Major A. Goldie.

Upon further enquiry, we learn that the proposition to re-construct the Cathedral, does not meet with the sanction of Government, which for reasons stated, has declined to entertain it, not on the score of expense but of inconvenience. The society of this place has been so greatly enlarged, that we regret the circumstance, as the intended alteration would, in our opinion, have greatly contributed to the comfort of the congregation.

It is with with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. George Prinsep, which took place this morning at two o'clock. It was only a week ago since we saw him here full of health and spirits—it appears, however, that he was somewhat indisposed on Wednesday last, when he went to his Salt-works—that he was taken ill on the road, but deeming the attack nothing more than common diarrhœa, he neglected until too late to call in Medical aid, and, although he ultimately had the benefit of the most skilful attendance it was in vain—the disease had acquired too deep a root, and although it was apparently arrested nature had suffered too severely in the conflict and could not be railled. Mr. Prinsep was for several years connected with this Paper—and was admitted by all to have conducted it with ability and success—and we only give public utterance to the feelings of all around us when we state that his death is most keenly felt and lamented by all connected with this Press, and to whom he appears to have endeared himself in no common degree. How truly does his example teach us, that "*In the midst of life we are in death*"—a few short days since he was full of life and of hope—and now—he is gone—and we shall see him no more!

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an Indigo planter in Tirhoot, dated the 5th Instant:—

'I am sorry acquaint you that I am still drilling, but hope to finish by the 18th, if we dont get rain to annoy us. I have been obliged to drill almost the whole of the cultivation, owing to the broad cast plant getting sickly and dying off. I imagine it is from *surdee* and cold nights; but in some parts of the cultivation the plant looks as it had been touched with frost. The drillings are coming up nicely and if they stand we shall be put to mare expense and trouble than I at one time anticipated. The whole of my neighbours are complaining of their plant dying and every one of them like myself are at work with their drills.'—*Englishmen.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *25th March*, 1839.

No. 43 of 1839.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to lay down a new scale of allowances to be drawn by the Regimental Staff of Corps at Madras and Bombay respectively, this date, and subject to the temporary exceptions immediately following the Table.

	Staff Pay.	Office Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Office Tent.	Office Tent additional in the Field	Total.
Adjutant *and* Quarter Master European Artillery, Horse or Foot,	122	55	30	15	15	237
Adjutant Hon'ble Company's European Regiment,	122	55	30	15	15	237
Quarter Master *and* Interpreter, Hon'ble Company's European Regiment,	62	55	30	15	15	177
Adjutant, Native Light Cavalry,	92-7	55	30	30	0	207-7
Quarter Master and Interpreter, Native Light Cavalry,	62	40	30	0	0	132
Adjutant Native Infantry and Native Artillery,	92-7	40	30	30	0	192-7
Quarter Master and Interpreter do. do. do.	62	40	30	0	0	132
Adjutant Her Majesty's Regiments of Light Dragoons,	60	55	30	15	15	175
Quarter Master do. do. do.	62	55	0	0	0	117
Interpreter, do. do. do. do.	60	40	0	0	0	100
Adjutant Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry,	122	55	30	15	15	237
Quarter Master do. do. do. do..	0	55	30	15	15	115
Interpreter do. do. do. do....	60	40	0	0	0	100

(a) When in the Field and Marching

Adjutants and Quarter Masters of Troops of Horse Artillery at Bombay, will be abolished as vacancies occur, and a Brigade Adjutant *and* Quarter Master, in one person, appointed, on the allowances above specified

The Staff to the Brigade of Horse and Battalions of European Foot Artillery at Fort St. George, and to the European Foot Artillery at Bombay, will prospectively, as vacancies occur, merge into one Officer for each European Brigade and Battalion, (in conformity with the practice in Bengal,) who will draw the allowances above specified.

The duties and emoluments of the Regimental Staff alluded to in the two preceding paragraphs, will remain unaffected, until opportunities occur for effecting the proposed consolidation of their appointments.

The separate office of Interpreter to the European Regiment at Bombay, will also be abolished prospectively, as the other Presidencies, a Quarter Master *and* Interpreter will be appointed on the scale of allowances here indicated for the office. In the mean time the Quarter Master will continue to draw the same aggregate of emoluments as heretofore, but the same will in future be passed under the new heads herein detailed.

The additional Staff Allowance of 10 Rupees a month, now granted at Bombay to Quarter Masters and Interpreters of Native Infantry, and Native Artillery, when Interpreters of both the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages, will also be abolished prospectively, and in all future Appointments the nominee will draw Staff Pay at the new rate now assigned of 62 Rupees a month.

The present duties and emoluments of Interpreters of Her Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons and Infantry, will both remain unaffected; but as vacancies occur the separate Interpretérships, whenever existing in each Language, Hindoostanee and Mahratta, will merge into one for both Languages on the Allowances here stated. This rule will apply equally to the Interpreter of the European Regiment.

The allowance of 21 Rupees a month granted at Fort Saint George to Adjutants of Corps, European and Native, while in the Field or Marching, for the carriage of Regimental books of their own, and the Quarter Master's Department, will likewise be prospectively abolished, and the bona fide expences incurred for those purposes will be drawn, when actually Marching, as in Bengal.

No. 449.—The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased to make the following Appointment, viz.

Captain S. F. Hanny, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, to Command the Assam Light Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel A. White deceased.

No. 45.—Major General Sir William Casement, K. C. B., having arrived at the Presidency, the Appointment of Major Cubitt in General Order No. 22 A. dated 13th February 1839, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India Military Department, ceases from this date.

WM. CASEMENT, *M. G.*
March, 27. *Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily Dept.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—MARCH 26.

The learned gentleman of the bar, whose professional trip to Burdwan, upon a sudden summons last Thurday, we announced last week, returned to town again on Saturday. after only two day's absence. The Attorney for the Ranee, Mr. W. N. Hedger, had put a pin into his eye (as Pickwickhas it) and looked so uncommonly *sharp*, that he al together forestalled his opponents and stole a march upon the learned counsel who had been specially retained by the Rajah and Prawn Baboo, Mr. Hedger had not only procured the perwannah of the Magistrate (Mr. Metcalfe) in the nature of a Mofussil *Habeas Corpus* we presume for the liberation of Maha Rauee from the donjon keep of the Rajbarree, but had actually obtained its execution, and the young lady being thus out of the paternal clutches, was of course most dutifully and affectionately snapping her fingers in the face of Prawn Baboo and Rajah Martab Chund The learned counsel was therefore unable to obtain a rescission of the order, but we believe a reference to the Sudder is to be attempted. Strange to say, however, during the actual pendency of these *res gestæ*, to wit on Friday last, the defendant in the suit out of which the whole *tomasha* originated, one Muddenmohun Coopooreach by name most inopportunely *murgeia*—gave up the ghost! and the very existence of the suit—a most lucrative one on the Equity of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature—is thus altogether jeopardized! As the deceased gentleman however, was in fact only the nominal defendant the funds coming from some other quarter, we presume the suit will be revived in due course.

We understand that the Governor-General, in consideration of the laborious and responsible duties which have devolved upon Captain A. Watt, in charge of the Field Depot of Grain at Ferozepore, and the preparation of the Commissariat Accounts of the Army of the Indus, has promoted that officer to the rank of an Assistant Commissary General of the 2nd class.

We should be glad to see a few more liberal recognitions of valuable services to the State, which would incite officers to extraordinary exertion, where opportunity offers and to patient endurance under all circumstances. Many a gallant achievement has been lost to the State by the recollection of the ill requited, scarcely acknowledged, services of such men as Showers and Fitzgerald, whose gallant conduct ought to have been richly rewarded, both in justice to their services and in encouragement of similar actions in others. There have been many other instances, but these two are always present to our recollection, and are a reproach to the British Government in India. They are both dead, we believe, but perhaps they left families unprovided for? —*March*, 27.

The following is an extract of a letter from our correspondent at Rangoon. The timid policy our Government practices at Rangoon and Ava, is exhibited in a rather ludicrous light, by the fear exhibited lest the firing of an evening gun should offend the Majesty of Burmah:—

"The Governor of Rangoon has at length exhibited symptoms of apprehension. He has sold or transferred his large stock of timber to other hands, sent all the large guns to the Pagoda, ordered all the houses to be unroofed, and his troops to muster and encampabout the Pagoda. Indeed every thing is prepared either for an offensive or defensive war, in accordance with their standard of military tacties. The rebels are to be executed in a day of two, after which, were our Government to proclaim in favor of the hold King, I fancy our two men-ofwar now here, would be a sufficient auxiliary force to insure his restoration.

My advice to our rulers, is to proclaim the old King, (whom his loving brother will perhaps make food for fishes) respect private property, and not fail to send a few shells to dislodge the royal party from the Pagoda, should they attempt to make a stand to hold Rangoon during the rains. Having a few armed vessels, say a steamer and a few gun boats, above Eusasadah, and the *George Swinton* with a few gun boats at Shouac Gyne or Litany, Tharrawaddie's reign would die a natural death in a few months.

Two nations on equal terms, but one highly civilized, the other simi-barbarian, are like water and an equally quantity of oil poured into the same vessel, when the oil keeps in the ascendant. In fact, were the civilized power to sacrifice its customs to the prejudices or whims of the barbarian, would be to evince to the barbarian conscious inferiority on the part of the more civilized nation.

For instance, the Burmese who have no ships, tell our Government to do unto their ships as they do to ours, by exactiug 400 to 1,000 rupees port charges and anchorage, and we submit to this mode of interpreting a reciprocal article in the Yandaboo treaty.

On this King ascending the throne, he declared that the practice of the last reign, of measuring small vessels between the water ways, was not the orthodox mode to measure vessels, and Dr. Bayfield, concurred with the Wondouck in this breach of an established custom, corroborated by the custom of the country, and by Mr. Crawford's treaty, which says, vessels under eight royal cubits at the mouth of the hold, shall pay ten rupees, and those above eight cubits, shall pay according to the 9th article of the Yamdaboo Treaty, which 9th article abolishes all exactions on ships, and states, that as Burmese vessels shall be treated in English ports. so shall English vessels be treated in Burmese ports. The Burmese Government seem to put the same construction on the noble precept, to 'do unto others as you would be done by,' as our hereditary legislators put upon it, viz., to extort and purloin every privilege and right which the credulous, timid and subservient are terrified to surrender. The sovereign people in America will not believe that two British men of war would be intimidated from firing their morning and evening guns, or sunset muskets, (and that too contrary to the wish of the Commodore) in a semi-babarous port like Acheen, Andaman, Necobars or Rangoon, yet this is the fact. The Admiral should order the customary naval pageantry to be performed, in firing the gun, as the best mode to protect our Resident and the two decoy-birds from personal injury."—*Ibid.*

The following is an extract of a letter dated Camp Ferozepore, 13th March, 1839.—

"The 3d Regiment of Foot or Buffs, marched from this Camp on the morning of the 7th instant for Meerut.

Colonel Skinner, C. B., with part of his corps, left this for Hansie on the 9th.

Major General Duncan, and Staff, composing the Head Quarters of the Sirhind Division, marched from this Camp, under the usual salute, on route for Kurnaul, on the 11th instant.

The troops composing this Camp at present consist of the Artillery under Brigadier Graham, C. B.

The 2d, 5th and 27th Regiments of N. I,. with a wing of Skinner's Horse (the *yellow* boys, The whole of this force is for the present under the command of Lieut. Colonel N. Wallace of the 2d Regiment; being the Senior Officer in the absence of Brigadier Wymer."

"*Division Orders by Major General Duncan.*—The Major General, on the occasion of his departure hence, has much pleasure in thus publicly bearing testimony to the uniformly good conduct of the Troops, European and Native, and of all grades, during the period of their encampment at Ferozepore."

P. S.—The whole of the troops abovementioned, are in Camp, and form a Corps de Reserve to "the Army of the Indus."

"We are so near to Lahore, that a salute is seldom fired by the Maha Rajah, without our distinctly hearing it. In fact we are in the Seik states."

ASSAM.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following detailed report by Lieutenant Marshall, of the recent proceeding in Assam. We are indebted to a correspondent for the communication;—

Suddyah, March 6, 1839.—I have the honor to report for your information, that leaving this on the morning of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by the Burha Gohain and his men, as also the Dhoaniahs proceeded to the mouth of the Noa Dehing where I was informed the enemy had erected a strong barricade on the opposite side of the mouth; we arrived there about 2 P. M., and were immediately fired on, I ordered it to be returned, and getting ready the mortar crossed a party over (in dinghies I had taken from this place for that purpose) under its fire, but they found the enemy had fled. As there was no road to De ackmookh where a small but strong stockade was erected) and that we would be obliged to cut one ourselves through every tree and kugr ah jungles, I encamped after destroying the barricade at the mouth of the river in grass jungle. Several of the sepoys, I am sorry to say, were wounded by panjas, but none by the fire of the enemy. The next morning we proceeded towards Derack, and on arriving near the nulla, were fired on from the stockade, and from a party of the enemy who had crossed over to a sand bank on the opposite side of the Noa Dehing their times, the feeders of the excesses of the Princes, whose friendship they enjoyed, and without reflecting upon the great changes in the state of society and in the form of our constitution that fell upon the occasion shewed itself in the unusual-

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both fires were silenced and crossing the nullah we took possession of the stockade, which had been abandoned. We sufferred no loss on our side, but found lots of traces of blood about the stockade, I can only attribute our losing none of the men to the heaviness of the tree jungle, which was so great, that the stockade was not discernible till we got close up to it; from thence we continued our march, and encamped on a sand bank about 2 miles further on. Marched the next morning and encamped about 2 and 3, opposite Kunga Gorah; it was impossible to make long marches, the jungle was so dreadfully heavy, and we were obliged to cut away for the bagage elephants. Marched the next morning very early and, after a very harrassing march, we arrived at a large sand bank about 2 miles from Moonglong, where I directed a party, consisting of 1 Sabidar 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 50 Sepoys, 6 Muttock men and about 30 Doaniahs, to cross the river and go up through the jungle and cut up the enemy in their retreat; while I would attack the stockade, under the fire of our 'guns (six pounder and a small mortar.) We had not proceeded more than 200 yards when a fire was opened on us from a strong barricade concealed in the juugles on our right, but it was soon carried; one of the Doaniah was severely wounded in two places. We had got about 100 yards further when a very sharp fire was opened on us from a barricade on the left bank of the river, and continued for upwards of 10 minutes, until the Subadar's party had got across; but as I immediately ordered the men to sit down in extended order behind the grass jungle, only one man was wounded, a Muttock Sepoy. As soon as the fire was silenced, I proceeded to a stand-bank, immediately in front of Moonglong, and a few shots from the guns, I waded across with 80 men, to storm the stockade; but on getting there not a soul was to be seen, I imagine, that seeing they were going to be attacked from both sides, or the noise of the guns, was the cause of their not making a stand, as the enemy were between 5 and 600 strong, and the stockade was one of the strongest and largest I have ever seen, and capable of holding 8 of 900 men.

It is evident the enemy only expected to be attacked from immediately opposite, as they had not only panjad the banks, but the bed of the river near the bank.

On taking the place I posted sentries over the grain and proceeded to a village of 7 large Singhfa houses about 2 miles higher up and where I understood was another large stockade. On arriving there I found nothing but the houses, which I burnt to the ground, then returned back to Moonglong, and encamped on the sand opposite. I sent all the elephants across to bring what grain was required, had the rest destroyed, broke down the stockade, and burnt the place to the ground. I very much wished to have followed the enemy to Palangpang, Tang Sang-Tong, and Koomkee; but as the instructions contained in your letters of the 26th and 28th precluded me from doing so, I marched the next morning towards Suddeah.

I beg leave most respectfully to bring to your notice the able assistance given to me by Lieutenant Innes, commanding the Artillery, and Mr. apothecary Pringauli, the latter not only from the knowledge of the Assamese language and partial knowledge of the Sighfos and the country, but from his assisting me in leading on the men at the different attacks as also the bravery and courage evinced by Subbadar Lulleet Singh, who volunteered his services in every attack, and was ever first when there was any thing to be done. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. N. MARSHALL, *Lieut.*
Actg. Adjutant and Actg. 2d in Command.

To Captain HANNAY, Commanding Assam Light Infantry.

Ben. Hur. March, 27.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE—MARCH 29.

Lieutenant A. Douglas.—We are sorry to announce the death of Lieutenant A. Douglas of the Engineers by Cholera at Salem: the news reached the Presidency yesterday, but we have not heard the date of his decease.

The 11th Native Infantry.—Since we last went to press we have received advice of the arrival of the 11th Regiment N. I. at Jubbulpore. The Corps marched out of Kamptee on the 26th ultimo, and arrived at Jubbulpore, on the 16th Instant.

H. H. the Baboo.—H. H. the Nabob met with an accident on Monday night, in accompanying a procession of the Mohorum, proceeding to Chepauck Palace. His Highness's horses took fright at the roaring of some Elephants, and bolting aside overturned his carriage. The Young Nabob was immediately extricated from his perilous situation but with the loss of his watch of which some slight-of-hand gentleman contrived to relieve him in the confussion of the moment. We are happy to hear that H, H. escaped without personal injury, save a slight contusion on the shoulder.

CEYLON HERALD.—MAR. '22.

A good deal of bustle and some anxiety, we understand, are manifesting themselves among the Officers and friends of the 94th and 95th Regiments as to which of the two will be ordered to Cannanore, both, it is said, having instructions to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation.—All the men belonging to the 61st Regiment that were on board the *Jupiter*, on their return home were disembarked on Wednesday to make room for the Troops intended for the Coast.

COLOMBO, MARCH 19th.—Sailed the *Cambridge*, Douglas for China; *Regia*, Middleton, for Bombay—Passenger A. W. Archer, Esq. for Cochin.

GALLE, MARCH 17.—Passed by for Madras, the *Ganges*, Moedelie, from the Mauritius.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 9th APRIL 1839.

The Packet with the English mail of February is expected tomorrow. It will bring us the opening of Parliament and Queen's speech, with much interesting news besides, we have no doubt. Our Readers may depend upon a Budget at the earliest possible moment.

An Officer of the 40th, who left Karachee five days later than our last accounts, mentions that after the removal of the Camp, the Cholera had in great measure subsided, that only one case had occurred in his Regiment the day he left, and that little farther anxiety was felt upon the subject. He confirms the death of Mr. Magnay.

The influence of Lord Melbourne at Court is a subject that for some time has attracted no small share of public attention, and by many well meaning, though not very considerate persons, is viewed with a species of alarm as if it indicated a return to the reign of Favouritism in England. This term Favourite is odious to the ears of Englishmen, from some vague recollections of the Buckinghams and others, whom we are taught to regard as the Authors of all the misfortunes of their times, the feeders of the excesses of the Princes, whose friendship they enjoyed, and without reflecting upon the great changes in the state of society and in the form of our constitution that fell upon the occasion shewed itself in the unusual-ly crowded state of the Church and the attention paid to the documents, connected with the case, read by the officiating clergyman, and particularly a letter from the Convert himself to his Father explaining, in affecting language, the motives that had induced him to desert the creed of his Race. The Reverend Clergyman delivered a very appropriate discourse, descriptive of the state and future prospects of this interesting People.

have since taken place, a lingering apprehension still exists that such a character might yet have a being and yet exercise the same fatal influence over the destinies of his Country that they did or at least are supposed to have done—A very little reflection, one would think, is required to satisfy even the most scrupulous that, now a days a Favourite in the acceptation referred to, could not exist at all. Whatever may be Lord Melbourne's qualifications as a Minister, and we are not of those who think them of the highest order, nobody can dispute that he is a man of talent, of great accomplishments and possessed of qualities fitted to secure the confidence and friendship of his Sovereigh, even if the position he held as the first in her Council and the friendly intercourse that he has been permitted to enjoy in her Majesty's family, ever since her childhood, had not existed to fortify his claims. It would be a hard lot indeed if her Majesty, upon whom the heaviest load of care and anxiety is laid, should be debarred the right of having a friend. The following remarks from the pen of one who himself had held the highest appointments under two different sovereigns, Elizabeth and James, and had closely studied the springs of human actions, afford perhaps the clearest and most philosophical view of this subject that is to be found in our language, and we hesitate not to publish them, though at the risk of imposing upon our Readers what doubtless must be familiar to many, if not all, yet worthy of a re-perusal as connected with the subject that led to our present Remarks.

"A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce; no receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, councils, and whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in kind of civil shrift or confession.

It is a strange thing to observe how high a rate great kings and monarchs do set upon this fruit of friendship whereof we speak: so great, as they purchase it many times at the hazard of their own safety and greatness: for princes, in regard of the distance of their fortune from that of their subjects and servants, cannot gather this fruit, except (to make themselves capable thereof) they raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times sorteth to inconvenience. The modern languages give unto such persons the name of favourite, or privadoes; as if it were matter of grace, or conversation; but the Roman name attaineth the true use and cause thereof, naming them 'participes curarum'; for it is that which tieth the knot; and we see plainly that this hath been done, not by weak and passionate princes only, but by the wisest and most politic that ever reigned, who have oftentimes joined to themselves some of their servants, whom both themselves have called friends, and allowed others likewise to call them in the same manner, using the word which is received between private men.

L. Sylla, when he commanded Rome, raised Pompey, (after surnamed the great) to that height, that Pompey vaunted himself for Sylla's overmatch; for when he had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, and that Sylla did a little resent thereat, and began to speak great, Pompey turned upon him again, and in effect bade him be quiet; for that more men adored the sun rising than the sun setting. With Julius Cæsar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in remainder after his nephew; and this was the man that had power with him to draw him forth to his death: for when Cæsar would have discharged the senate, in regard of some ill presages, and specially a dream of Calpurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream; and it seemed his favour was so great, as Antonius, in a letter, which is recited verbatim in one of Cicero's Philippics, called him 'venefica,'—'witch;' as if he had enchanted Cæsar. Augustus raised Agrippa (though of mean birth) to that height, as, when he consulted with Mæcenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. With Tiberius Cæsar, Sejanus had ascended to that height as they two were termed and reckoned as a pair of friends. Tiberius, in a letter to him, saith, 'hæc pro amicitia nostra non occultavi;' and the whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great dearness of friendship between them two. The like, or more, was between Septimius Severus and Plautianus; for he forced his eldest son to marry the daughter of Plautianus, and would often maintain Plautianus in doing affronts to his son: and did write also, in a letter to the senate, by these words, 'I love the man so well, as I wish he may overlive me.' Now, if these princes had been as a Trajan, or a Marcus Aurelius, a man might have thought that this had proceeded of an abundant goodness of nature; but being men so wise, of such strength and severity of mind, and so extreme lovers of themselves, as all these were, it proveth, most plainly, that they found their own felicity (though as great as ever happened to mortal men,) but as a half piece, except they might have a friend to make it entire; and yet, which is more, they were princes that had wives, sons, nephews; yet all these could not supply the comfort of friendship.

It is not to be forgotten what Comineus observeth of his first master, Duke Charles the Hardy, namely, that he would communicate his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. Whereupon he goeth on, and saith, that towards his latter time that closeness did impair and a little perish his understanding. Surely Comineus might have made the same judgment also, if it had pleased him, of his second master, Lewis the Eleventh, whose closeness was indeed his tormentor. The parable of Pythagoras is dark, but true, 'cor ne edito,'—'eat not the heart.' Certainly if a man would give it a hard phrase, those that want friends to open themselves unto, are cannibals of their own hearts; but one thing is most admirable (wherewith I will conclude this first fruit of friendship,) which is, that this communicating of a man's self to his friend works two contrary effects, for it redoubleth joys, and cutteth griefs in halves; for there is no man that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more; and no man that imparteth his griefs to his friend, but he grieveth the less. So that it is, in truth, of operation upon a man's mind of like virtue as the alchymists use to attribute to their stone for man's body, that it worketh all contrary effects, but still to the good and benefit of nature: but yet, without praying in aid of alchymists, there is a manifest image of this in the ordinary course of nature; for, in bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and dulleth any violent impression; and even so is it of minds."

On Sunday Evening a novel and very interesting ceremony took place in the Scotch Church here, being the admission by baptism into that Church of a converted Jew of the name of Moses Michael, a native of London and who has been for 13 years a private of H. M. 6th Regt. of Foot. The interest

We recommend the following to the consideration of those engaged in the branch of farming referred to, as a valuable supplement to the letter of Lord Western, which we lately published and brought particularly under the notice of our Readers.

NEW BREEDS OF SHEEP.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM C. T. TOWER, ESQ., TO EARL SPENCER.

Weald Hall, Dec. 15, 1838.

DEAR LORD SPENCER,—My friend and neighbour, Lord Western, in his letter to you of recent publication, propounds three modes, by either of which he states a new breed of sheep may be created. Having had considerable experience for many years in breeding Merino sheep and crosses from it, I am induced to trouble your Lordship with the following remarks as applicable to some, if not all those modes. In 1810-11, I imported from Spain a considerable flock of Merino sheep. I also, with a view to an experiment with our native breeds, purchased through the late Mr. Ellman, of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, a number of Southdown ewes, and crossed them with a Merino ram. In each successive year I put the produce to another Merino ram, and in the course of eight or ten years that stock became so identified, both in appearance and every other quality, with the pure stock kept, and fed together and distinctly earmarked as lambs, that in few instances could any difference be discerned in them. Finding this, therefore, to be only a circuitous mode of getting back to the Merino breed, I determined about six or seven years ago on another experiment, the object of which was to give permanence to that breed, which would better unite the properties of a fleece far superior to any of the British breeds would yield, on a carcase more readily disposed to receive fat than that of the Merino breed of sheep. For this purpose I obtained from a friend a handsome ram, half Leicester and half Cheviot, which, being put to some Merino ewes produced some excellent lambs. From this first cross I then selected the best rams, and put them to the same breed of first crossed ewes, established a distinct and valuable sort, which I then termed *creating* a new breed of sheep. It is quite clear, that as long as a similar course is pursued, similar results must follow. To give uniformity to my breed so established, it is obvious that the greatest care must be taken in the selection of stock for breeding, rejecting every peculiarity that does not harmonise with the general character of sheep you wish to establish, more especially in the rams. To avoid degeneracy from breeding in, and in the adoption of it rather extensively by breeders will become essential, otherwise recourse must necessarily be had again to the *original combination*. Being a breeder, and not a feeder, I regret that I have it not in my power to exhibit at this show any fat, carcase worthy of the public eye. Indeed, my park being close fed with deer and abundance of other stock, and by no means of good quality, affords only a state of store condition to my flock, ill adapted to be placed any where near those gaudy carcases, by which this exhibition is ornamented. If your Lordship, however, or any other agriculturist, will do me the honour to inspect these sheep, they will see some useful, pretty framed sheep, whether for upland or lowland, carrying fleeces well adapted for fine combing purposes (a description of wool very much in demand,) grown on hardy sheep, with carcases little affected by their affinity to the Merino breed; a breed of which it must fairly be admitted that, however delicious the mutton and invaluable the fleece, a natural tendency to obesity is not its distinguishing characteristic.—I am, my dear Lord, yours very sincerely,

C. T. TOWER.

To the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, &c, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF THE SHEEP.—Every plant and animal has certain geographical limits, out of which it cannot exist. With the exception of man and the dog, no animal has a wider range than the sheep, extending as it does from Iceland almost to the equator, and from a few degrees south of that to the polar extremity of South America. But, though existing under so great a variety of exposures, it must not be inferred that it can come to perfection in them all. On the contrary, it rather delights in the temperate zones, and can evidently only be raised to its highest point of excellence in the countries of the vine. The western parts of continents produce better sheep than the eastern, and the southern hemisphere better than the northern; as in the former situations the temperature is more nearly equable than the latter. The same may be said of maritime districts as compared with such as are inland. Temperature is effected in the same way by elevation as by northern or southern position—the mean heat diminishing in the same ratio when in ascending a mountain as in receding from the equator. On this account, Humboldt compared the earth to two mountains with their bases at the equator, and their summits at the poles. The mean temperature, when resulting from the height of the place above the level of the sea, is at the same time influenced by the nature of the aspect, as we notice in the Alps, where the glacier exists on the northern side, at the same elevation at which the vineyard yields a perfect fruit upon the southern.—*Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep.*

We regret that it was not in our power to insert in our last publication the Report of the Bank Meeting of the 4th nor in the present to do more than give place to the Report itself and the Resolutions of the Meeting, Mr. Ashburner, who has been denied access to the pages of our contemporaries, having we think a right to be heard in his defence, and which can only be accorded him by excluding the voluminous documents published with the Report. Little hardship however can result from this to those who may be curious to know the real merits of this dispute, the interest attached to it being confined, we should imagine, in great measure within the limits of our Island.

On Saturday evening a large assemblage of people took place to witness the rather unusual exhibition of a Regatta in our Harbour, got up under the Auspices of the Naval officers and principal Merchantmen in Port, and in which our worthy Superintendant of Marine appeared to take a warm interest. The Boats made a very fair start, but it struck us that it was not well followed up and that there was a want of that finesse in Seamanship that forms the most interesting feature in similar exhibitions at Home. It was however very passable for a beginning. The silver cup was won by the Boats of the country Ship Fort William, beating with ease every competitor.

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We are now enabled to lay before our Readers reports of some of the Cases decided in the Supreme Court during the present sittings, that appear to possess interest for the general Reader. The famous trial of Nowrojee Dorabjee, the Editor of the *Chabouk* which has occupied the attention of the court since Friday last, and exited an unusual degree of interest, is still *in pendente* and probably will not close before Friday or Saturday, as the case for the prosecution is not yet finished, and we understand there are 35 witnesses for the Defence. We hope to be able to procure a good report of this interesting trial. Our *esprit de corps* would lead us to hope that our Brother Editor will come triumphantly out of the scrape.

SESSIONS—SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

THE QUEEN *vs.* SUCCARAM NURSINGROW.

The Prisoner in this Case stood charged with stealing money and other valuable property from the Treasure Chest of the Adawlut to the amount of 3523 Rupees.

The Prisoner Pleaded—Not Guilty.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL appeared on behalf of the Government to conduct the Prosecution against the Prisoner and called the following witnesses.

Jewajee Dossabhoy.—I am an English writer in the Sudder Adawlut and was employed in that capacity in February last. The treasure chest is in my charge and fastened by two Padlocks with a Chain and staple, and is placed in a room near where the Court sits. I keep the keys, and saw the chest at 5 o'clock saturday evening (The witness then enumerated the contents which consisted of Cash, Jewels, Peons Silver Belts, Sticks, &c.) I saw the chest again on Monday morning at 10. The lid was open, the staple had been filed thro' and the Padlocks lying on the floor. I don't know who was on duty on Sunday, there are 14 Peons belonging to the Sudder, 3 of them go on duty every night by orders of the Jummadar. I know the prisoner he was a peon belonging to the Sudder Adawlut. The first intimation I had of the Robbery was from a Hamaul on my way to my duty (the witness here enumerated the articles stolen.)

Examined by the Judge.—I had charge of the Chest and the parties to whom the contents belonged, desired me to take charge of their property. This was asked and granted as a matter of favor what belonged to the Government had a right to there, there was a ruby ring set in gold belonging to myself in the Chest.

Ebrahim Alla Baxsh.—I was a peon in the Sudder Adawlut, and have been discharged from my service because I was not present on duty when the Chest was robbed. In the month of February, I was in the employ of the Sudder Adawlut and know the Prisoner at the bar, who was also a Peon in the S. A. service, a robbery was committed in the Sudder Adawlut on Sunday 24th February. I was on duty on Sunday at the Adawlut the 24th February last, together with one Shaik Essoo, one Wittoo, and the Prisoner, I went off duty at 6 o'clock in the evening to take food and returned again at 10. On entering the building I found it quite dark, the lights had been put out; I shouted out to the Prisoner who answered me. He was below stairs, I asked him what was the matter, he said that thieves had come and tied him up and he said they had gone up stairs, I released the Prisoner who was tied up to a railing by his Turban. He could not have released himself, he was so strongly tied, a separate Noose round each arm, I then lighted a Lantern and took him up stairs, Prisoner objected and said "*the thieves are all gone why do you want to go up stairs,*" I went up and saw the Treasury Chest open, 2 Padlocks lying on the floor and the staple cut, I saw one bag only, after we came down stairs I asked the Prisoner what had happened. He said 8 or 10 thieves had come there, but they had beaten him and tied him up, Prisoner had not the appearance of a beaten man. His clothes were in good order, when I went to take my meal at 6. the Chest was fast and secure, I tried the locks by shaking them.

Examined by the Judge.—The order is that 4 Peons should remain on duty, Wittoo and Essoo are now at their homes and not in the service of the Sudder Adawlut, when I left the Prisoner he was, at liberty. I went to the Nazir's house and reported what had happened, Nazir came at ¼ to 11 Sunday night, but did not take Prisoner away with him, no one lives in the Sudder Adawlut. I remained all that night on duty after my return from the Nazir.

Meerza Mahomed Saduck.—I hold the office of Nazir or Native Sheriff in the Sudder Adawlut, I know the Prisoner, he was formerly a peon in the Suder Adawlut. In consequence of having received information of the Robbery, I went to Sudder Adawlut, saw 2 peons, Prisoner and one Ebram there, I questioned the Prisoner but did not resort to threats or promises, I had no reason to suspect him, he said that about half past 7 in the evening, 10 or 12 thieves came, tied him up, and went upstairs, came down and went away carrying with them the stolen property, I asked the Prisoner why he did not give an alarm, he said they would have killed me. He said that they had shut his mouth, he did not describe how they had shut his mouth. He said that he had been tied with his Turban, to a railing, I then questioned Ebram and sent him to the stables for assistance, a Trooper and Ghorawalla came. In Prisoner's presence I asked them if they had heard any alarm or seen persons entered the Adawlut, they said they were awake till 9 and had heard nothing, afterwards I went up stairs with Ebram the Police Peon and others to ascertain what the thieves had carried away, I found the Chests open and contents carried away. Mr. Farrell afterwards came, he suspected the Prisoner to be the thief, next day the Jummadar told me that the Prisoner wished to make a confession, I sent for him and took down in writing what he said; Jummadar and Mahomed Alli were present, I said to the Prisoner "Tell the Truth what happened last night."

The learned Judge here interposed and thought that this confession could not be given in evidence as nobody was bound to give evidence against himself and the usual caution was not given to the Prisoner.

The Advocate General would not press the point.

Examined by Sir John Awdry.—It is customary for Peons on duty to go alternately to take their food, 3 persons ought to remain if one goes to take his food, the Chest was put in a place where strangers would easily see it, when witness got to the Adawlut, the front door was open, at night it is customary to fasten all the doors from within, peons inside, Stable is 100 paces from Adawlut, if prisoner had cried out, he must have been heard in the stable, there are generally Ghorawallas at night in the stable.

Mr. Little and his Clerk Ramchunder.—Proved the Prisoner's Examination at the Police Office which was to the effect that.

"Three or four days before the robbery, two of the adawlut peons named Puddajee and Crustna, took him to the Shop of a Bhundarie in the Bhendy Bazaar, where they consulted about robbing the Treasure chest of the Suddur Adawlut when he should be on night duty, they made him drunk and he agreed to permit them to do so, they promised to give him a share of what they could steal; on the evening of Sunday about 20 days ago, about 7 o'clock when Prisoner was alone in the Adawlut, Puddajee Crustna aforesaid accompanied by the Bhundaree, a Bhattia and a number of other persons, came there; they broke the two lamps, seized him, took his turban from his head and with it tied him to the railings of one of the windows. Part of them then went up stairs and soon afterwards returned carrying something, they then leaving him tied, all left the house, he remained tied till half past 10 o'clock, when a Peon named Ebram came and released him."

The case on the part of the Prosecution closed here and the Prisoner was called on for his Defence. He denied being a party to the Robbery and that he was tied up against his Will and that if proper search had been made the property would have been found in a Bhandaree's house; he said that he had been 18 years in the Government Service, would like to ask the Prosecutor as to his character.

Jewajee Doshabhoy.—Was then recalled and said Prisoner came from Dharwar with Mr. Henderson in 1833, his character was good, not a likely person to rob.

Mahomed Saduck Nazir.—had known prisoner 5 or 6 years, never knew any thing bad of him.

Jummadar.—said the same.

The learned Judge then proceeded to charge the Jury and told them that the principal question for them to decide was whether the Prisoner was tied up against his Will, or whether in fact the thieves came there in concert with him, for if the prisoner was present aiding and abetting he was properly charged with stealing.

The Jury after consulting together for a few minutes returned a verdict of Guilty; and the learned Judge then addressed the Prisoner telling him that he stood convicted of as serious an offence as could be well conceived; that he was not only guilty of Robbery to a large amount in a place where he was bound to take care of it, but also in conspiracy with other Persons like himself who committed crimes in volation of Trust most seriously aggravated them. Had the robbery been committed in a Dwelling house he would have been transported for life, as it was, the sentence that he felt bound to pass on him was Transportation to Singapoore for a Term of 7 years.

QUEEN *vs*, VIRZLOLL JAGJEEVAE.

The prisoner was indicted for uttering counterfeit coin knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, and pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General appeared in this Case on behalf of the Government to conduct the prosecution.

The following is the Evidence.

Purshotum Bhanjee deposed that he was a Turner and resided in Taylor Street outside the Fort, knows the Prisoner who was a Shroff, and lives near Mombadavie, he kept a Shop at Nagpara, About 5 months ago prisoner borrowed of witness 10 Rupees, and one day as he was passing near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, he met the prisoner and asked for his money. He then gave witness 5 bad Rupees, He examined them, he is quite certain they were bad Rupees because they appeared to be brighter than they ought to be, He gave the prisoner in charge to a Police Havildar, and shewed the Havildar the counterfeit Rupees, They went together to a Shroff shop; The Shroff examined the rupees and filed one, and aid they were bad. From the Shroffs' they went to the Police Office, but on their way there the Haviidar searched the prisoner's person and found a bag containing 4 counterfeit Rupees with other money; They went back to the Shroff showed him this money which he declared to be bad, we then went to the Police Office. Prisoner was present on both occasions at the Shroff's.

The Prisoner declined examininng this witness, but said the charge was a false and malicious one.

Examined by the Court—I had no receipt from the Prisoner for the money borrowed, and I gave no receipt for the money he paid me, at the Shroff's shop he denied giving me the Rupees, not sooner, after prisoner got to the Shroffs' he denied giving me the Rupees, previous to that he was saying it was good money, I am quite certain that he did not deny it sooner.

(The Depositions were put into witnes's hand, in which he stated at the Police Office that before the Havildar had come up the prisoner denied the Rupees Here his.)

Examination proceeded.—I now remember that he denied it before we went to the Shroffs, this occurrence took place at 8 in the morning, prisoner must have known when he gave the Rupees to me, that I would have the light of a whole day to examine them by, Police would have had no difficulty in finding him out.

Examined by the Jury.—Shroffs require to be licensed by the Collector of Land Revenue, don't know whether prisoner had a license.

Byroo Deenker.—I am a Havildar of Police, I know the prosecutor and prisoner. On the 19th January prosecutor and prisoner were quarreling together about false money near Cawasjee Patells' Tank. I asked them why they were fighting together, prosecutor said that the prisoner had been giving him 5 Rupees false money, I then went to a Shroff's with the parties, The Shroff looked at the Rupees, filed one and said they were Copper rupees, a Havildar joined us, on the way to the Police Office from the Shroff's I searched the prisoner's person and found a purse containing 4 bad Rupees, rings and other coin, we went back and shewed them to the Shroff, who said these were also false, prisoner said nothing. I then took Prisoner to the Police Office, before Mr. Little, afterwards searched prisoner's House, found some dross composed of mud and metal, also cruicibles 10 or 15. They were in an earthen Pot, I gave them to Ramchunder, would know them again, also the Rupees, I have marked them.

(Identifies Cruicibles Dross and Rupees.)

I searched Prosecutor's House by Mr. Little's orders found nothing there, only an earthen Pot containing Grain, I searched the Prosecutors house also.

Examined by the Court—Prisoner shewed me his house-no other Persons appeared to be living with him-he occupied only a room. There were 2 windows on one side—persons could not see into the room thro' the windows—3 or 4 Cruicibles found in Earthen Pot—3 or 4 in a Cupboard, the door of the room was locked when I got there—Prisoner opened it.

Sumboo Sawut.—I am a Police Havildar, know Prisoner at the bar, remember seing him in custody of last witness. Prosecutor was with them, we went to a shroff named Framjee in the Duncan road, shewed 5 Rs. to the shroff which he declared to be false. Prisoner was present and heard the shroff say so, on leaving the shroff's we went about 9 paces, and then the Havildar searched Prisoner's person, found a Purse in the Pocket of his Jacket, and found 4 bad Rupees, rings and other coins, went back to the shroff's who said the rings and 4 Rupees were false, Prisoner heard what the shroff said, but said nothing, went with Prisoner to Police office, and then went with last witness to search Prisoner's shop, found nothing, searched his house, found 16 Cruicibles there and mud, took them to the Police office, could identify the Rupees, they were marked by last witness, can also identify other things, we found nothing in Prosecutoa's House, except pieces of wood and earthen Pots.—

Framjee Hormasjee.—deposed to having examined the money, rings and quarters of Rupees and that they were false and counterfeit.—

Examined by the Court—Would not know them from other rupees—the 15 Rs. produced were flat coinage, 4 last with faces. In examining coin, shroffs sound them, ring them, on the finger never try them in fire.

Sawaram Ragoonath.—I am a shroff employed in the mint, I can distinguish good from bad rupees, all bad but one.

Examined by the Court—Difference between these Rupees and coins are in the form metal and inscription, looking at these Rupees I am certain, there is a difference in the metal, these are plated.

Ramchunder.—Police Clerk, produced the rupees and other articles. Case closed on the part of the Prosecution.

Prisoner denied the charge and called witness as to character, one of whom said HE DEALT IN FOREIGN COINS.

The learned Judge charged the Jury, who found the the Prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to 6 months inprisonment in the House of correction with hard labour and 2 Sureties of 100 Rupees each.

THE QUEEN *vs.* HOSSRIN DAWOOD.

For uttering counterfeit coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.—the Prisoner pleaded *not guilty.*

The Advocate General appeared in support of the Prosecution and called the following witnesses.

Thuchre Woman.—I live near the Garden of Pestonjee Warria, my husband is blind. I earn my livelihood by selling Greens and vegetables in Byculla market. Shortly after day light after selling my Greens, Prisoner came up and asked me to give him copper change for a rupee. I did so, I examined the rupee which did not appear to be a good one. I pressed it and it bent, I then seized him, and asked him to return my copper change. I snatched it from him, Sepoy came up took him in charge, Khooshal Sewjee is the name of Sepoy. I can identify the rupee (Identifies it.)

Khooshal Sewjee.—Havildar of Police, remembers seeing last witness and prisoner quarrelling together at Byculla about 6 o'clock in the morning of 17th December. They were *pulling and shoving* each other. The old woman said this man has given me a bad rupee and taken change for it. She said prisoner had the rupee in his hand. I took it from him, prisoner said I did give the rupee, I searched him, found one rupee and a quarter in a pocket inside his langottee cloth. It is not customary for Langottees to have pockets to them. This had one.

Ramchunderjee.—Police clerk produces the articles.

The prisoner in his defence said that he traded and had sold one Blanket for 2 Rs and 1 quarter out of which he paid the old woman one.

The jury after a few minutes consultation returned a verdict of Guilty.

The learned judge, then told the prisoner that he had not the slightest doubt of the propriety of the verdict that he had practised a cruel fraud on a very poor woman. That he had a pocket of a very unusual description and had pice about him when he asked for change for a rupee. The sentence of the law was that he suffer 6 months Imprisonment in the house of correction and hard labour, and 2 Sureties of 50 Rs each.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

THEORY OF COMPRESSION APPLIED TO THE INTERNAL CONSTITUTION OF OUR EARTH.—In a note on the subject of the *Compression of water*, in the new edition of his "Elements of Natural Philosophy," Professor Leslie has thrown out some opinions which are singularly calculated to arrest attention by their boldness, ingenuity, and originality. He had lately an instrument constructed by Mr. Adie, capable of sustaining the force of fifteen atmospheres, which indicates the compressibility of substances, both solid and fluid. With this he has made various experiments, which serve as a ground-work to certain novel and curious conclusions as to the internal constitution of the globe, which we are now to notice. The power of internal gravitation upon any object is directly as its distance from the centre—hence the density of bodies must vary greatly according to their depth under the surface. The professor gives formulæ for atmospheric air, water, and white marble. From these he infers, that *air* would have the density of water at a depth of 33¼ miles, and the density of quicksilver at a depth of 197 miles under the surface. *water*, again, would be compressed into half its bulk at the depth of 93 miles, and would have the density of quickilver at 362½ miles. Even *marble*, incompressible as it seems on a superficial view, would have its density doubled at the depth of 287 miles. Each substance has its distinct ratio of compressibility. It is more rapid in the case of water than of marble and in the case of air than of either. Water and air would have the same density at 35 miles of depth, and water and marble at 173 miles (neglecting fractions). At the depth of 396 miles, or the *tenth* part of the distance from the surface to the centre, marble would have 3½ times its density at the surface water 4½ times, while air would have its density increased to the enormous extent of 101,960 billions of times. At the centre, marble would be compressed 119 times, water three millions of times; and, with regard to air, the condensation would be inconceivable, the number required to express it being 764, with 166 ciphers annexed. From these results, founded on experiment, some singular propositions, the professor observes, are deducible respecting the internal structure of the globe. It follows, in the first place, that if the entire mass is composed of such materials as are visible at the surface, the compreesion of the parts within will mount so rapidly as we descend, that the mean density of the whole will far exceed that of *five* times the density of water, which results from the experiments of Maskeline and Cavendish. The globe must therefore be hollow or cavernous; and to bring down the density to the ascertained standard, the crust or shell on which we tread, must bear but a small proportion to the diameter of the sphere. On the other hand, an absolute void is inadmissible, for, to prevent the walls of the central cavern from being forced together by the enormous pressure they are subjected to, it must be filled with something, and that something must have a vast repulsive power. Now, there is but one substance we are acquainted with which possesses the necessary elasticity, and that substance is *light*, "which, when embodied, constitutes *elemental heat or fire.*" It is "elicited from every substance by percussion or compression, electrical agency, or chemical affinity," and, travelling at a rate which exceeds by 300,000 times the velocity with which air rushes into a vacum, its elasticity is sufficiently great to balance the cumulative compression of the enveloping mass. "We are thus led, by a close train of induction, to the most important and striking conclusion. The great centra concavity is not that dark and dreary abyss which the fancy of poets had pictured. On the contrary, this spacious internal vault must contain the purest ethereal essence, *Light* in its utmost concentrated state, shining with intense refulgence and overpowering splendour." —*Scotsman*, 1828——[If this be not the most correct theory of the internal condition of our planet, it is unquestionably the most elegant and romantic which has been broached.]

RAFTS OF THE RHINE.—Those huge rafts which descend the Rhine to Dordrecht, and also in smaller masses to Amsterdam, and other parts of Holland, are remarkable objects in German industry and adventure. They also are for some time the site of habitations for those who navigate them. The women and children support their husbands and parents; and spinning, knitting, dress-making, and other objects of thrift are attended to with great industry. These rafts are nearly similar in construction to those I have seen floating down the St Lawrence. In fact, floating timber down the American rivers in large masses was first attempted on the Hudson and St Lawrence, by the early Dutch and German settlers. The rafts on the St Lawrence and Ottawa are necessarily, on account of the rapids, bound stronger together than those on the Rhine; and the largest on the latter and on the American rivers appeared to me much of the same dimensions—that is, about sixty to seventy feet broad, and six to eight hundred feet in length, with small plank-covered huts for the raftsmen to lodge in, and governed, while floating down the current, by means of anchors and immense oars or sweeps; boats also form an accompaniment. Like the river itself, these rafts gain magnificence in their passage. The timber which descends in small rafts from the Neckar, Murg, Maine, and Moselle, being afterwards connected at particular places, is all floated down the Rhine in one vast mass. The value of one of the largest rafts has been computed by Schreiber at 350,000 florins, or about L.30,000 sterling It. affords occupation during its course to from eight hundred to nine hundred persons. The consumption of provisions alone, from the time its construction commences until it is sold at Dordrecht, is stated at 45,000lbs. of bread, 30,000lbs. of flesh and dried meat, 15,000lbs. of butter, 10,000lbs. of cheese, 56 sacks of dried vegetables, 500 tuns of beer, 8 butts of wine, and several other articles. The live stock for fresh meat is carried on the raft, as well as every other article of provisions, The history of a large Rhenish raft, from the time the trees are begining to be felled in the forests of Germany and the raft constructed, to its diiivery at Dordrecht—its separation, whether for the saw-mils of Holland, or for its exportation to other countries---and its final application, after going through the carpenter, wheel wright, joiner, or upholsterer's hands. to useful purpose—would form curious details of manners and employment.—*M'Gregor's Note Book.*

LOUIS BONAPARTE'S OPNION OF WAR—I have been as enthusiastic and joyful as any one after a victory; but I also confess that even then the sight of a field of battle has not only struck me with horror, but even turned me sick; and now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand, any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence, not in loving and aiding each other, and passing through it as gently as possible, but, on the contrary, in endeavouring to destroy each other, as if Time did not himself do this with sufficient rapidity! What I thought at fifteen years of age I still think: war and the pain of death which society draws upon itself, are but organised barbarisms, an inheritance of the savage state, disguised or ornamented by ingenious institutions and false eloquence.

OUR ARISTOCRATIC FEELINGS—There is a fretfulness about every man's position with us, which is positively frightful. He is never easy, for there is always some little line of demarcation between himself and his neighbour, which he toils to pass over. The aristocracy descends through every link, from the golden to the copper of the country. The Duke of Devonshire is not more exclusive than the duke's poulterers. Society is a long series of little uprising ridges, which, from the first to the last, offer no valley of repose. Wherever you take your stand, you are looked down upon by those above you, and reviled and pelted by those below you. Every creature you see is a farthing Sisyphus, pushing his little stone up some Lilliputian molecule. This is our world.—*Bulwer's Work on France.*

THE PRESS.—The total number of newspapers which passed thrcugh all the Post-offices in Great Britain and Ireland in 1837, was forty-two millions.---Sun.

CASTALIO AND THE PAINTER.—A Painter, on being reproved by Cardial Castalio for having put a little too much colour in St. Peter's and Paul's faces, replied that it was true those Apostles in their lifetime were pale mortified men, but that since they had grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors.—(Bishop Atterbury.)

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The second cabinet formed by Count Mole is dissolved; nor does it appear possible that any reconstruction of the ministry can include that statesman, who has fallen under a determined and successful coalition against him of all parties of the Chamber, exeept the purely ministerial one. Yet it was not against Count Mole that this coalition was, directed: it arose from the more and more evident fact, that the King was forming in the Chamber a party personally attached to himself and following his bidding. The crime of Count Mole and his cabinet was that they lent themselves to this; and that in foreign and domestic policy the King was not only absolute minister but that he was laying the foundation of a permanent majority, which would have annulled parliamentary influence and representative government altogether. The way in which this plan was developed and acted on was fully perceivable to those only who had been in office, and who were acquainted with the machinery of Government. They saw the danger, not merely to themselves, but to the country and to the throne. They saw the danger of the precedent as well as of the fact, of such a supremacy in the straining of which on one side and in resisting it on the other every spring of constitutional government risked being broken. No motives less serious than these could have induced such a man as M. Guizot to join hands with antagonists such as MM. Barrot and Laffitte in overthrowing the Government. Even when the coalition was formed it remained impossible to announce frankly the aim of it or the fears on which it was founded; they could only be expressed in covert language and indirect allusion. All this gave an air of mystery and intrigue to the parliamentary alliance and exposed it to those reproaches of personal ambition, and treason to the Throne, which had such weight with the ignorant. The battle, however was successfully fought in despite of these disadvantages; and the future Minister whoever he may be must have learned from it that he must seek support in the country as well as in the palace and that to reign by a mere court party even in the Chamber, is no longer possible. We are far however from the wish to fling upon Count Mole the crime of being wilfully accessory to any such scheme. By nature M. Mole is a statesman of a mild timid and hesitating character, ever anxious to allay a storm and careful never to excite one. His efforts were therefore directed toward the removal of difficulties, the settlement of questions, and the establishment of calm and peace. Count Mole formed his ministry on the 6th of September, 1836, on the principle of not embarking in support of the Spanish constitutionalists, in which view he may have sincerely joined the King. He took for his colleagues the Doctrinaires, who agreed with him on this point. No sooner however, had he formed his Cabinet than he found himself at total variance with the Doctrinaires on all questions of internal policy. Mole had opposed the September Laws, had withdrawn from the great trial in the Court of Peers, and came determined to calm the furious political passions which then existed, to conciliate the less violent enemies of the King's Government and to pardon its declared and vanquished foes. In this path M. Thiers, as Minister. had led the way. But M. Mole had all along professed the same doctrines. The Spanish question, however, brought M. Mole into office with Persil, Guizot, and the Doctrinaires, the decided enemies of all conciliation. And he committed a great fault in taking office with them. They at last forced the Cabinet into the presentation of the disjunction and non-revelation laws, both projects of the Persil school, which the Chamber, inspired by M. Dupin, rejected and threw out with them the Doctrinaires. On the 15th of April, 1837, M, Mole, having thus got rid of the Doctrinaires formed another Cabinet the same which has been just dissolved, and with its aid issued the amnesty, dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, which breathed the rancour of old quarrels, and as far as the strife of monarchists and republicans raged carried on the administration of the country so as to allay the causes of discontent. But, amidst all this, the Government was weak in talent and influence: its old task of combating faction was accomplished, so that it became exceedingly difficult to keep together or rally a majority. To remedy this the personal efforts of the King were directed; and in return certain laws were either proposed or eluded, which betrayad the personal influence of the Monarch. The apanage law, the refusal of conversion, and several others, were of this class; and a coalition of all the independent members and parties of the Chamber was the consequence. Count Mole however, has remained Minister long enough to bring to a final settlement those questions which menace the peace of Europe. His last act was to issue a final order for signing the decisions of the Conference, and thus terminating the Belgian question. So bold and decisive an act on the part of a retiring Minister wins the gratitude of every friend of peace. But such an act, however bold and praiseworthy, cannot redeem the original sin of that policy which abandoned Spain, and which has converted France, from a zealous and efficient ally of England, into a nerveless and jealous friend. The signature of the decision of the Conference no doubt prevents war. But the timid and wavering policy of Count Mole's cabinets has unfortunately produced in the French public a feeling of shame and impatience more likely to lead to war than if a similar spirit had all along actuated the Cabinet. Notwithstanding this it cannot be denied that Count Mole has done his share of good. In domestic policy he has been upon the whole, a liberal minister, and if abroad he has been over prudent and timid. it is difficult to say what result might have proceeded from a bolder line. His worst fault, that of having allowed the unconstitutional growth of royal influence, proceeded in a great measure from his being a peer, and from his belonging by years and precedents, rather to the Restoration than the present era. His personal influence in the Lower Chamber was consequently null, notwithstanding a very eminent share of parliamentary talent, and he could consequently attract towards him none but the mediocrities of the house. In the last Parliamentary struggle that he underwent against his will the Crown was exposed through him to side attacks, and, indeed, he only saved himself from defeat by covering himself with the Royal robe. But it was the Royal wish that he should so engage in the combat, and Mole fought it with gallantry and skill. It is fortunate for France for the King, and for Count Mole himself that he was defeated; but nevertheless, few weeks will elapse ere his compatriots, and even adverse parties will do justice to him as a statesman.—*Chronicle, Jan.* 25.

RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE

As we cannot but consider Prussia the avant-garde of our future rival if not arch-enemy—Russia—it might appear expedient for us to examine the face of the former country, and learn its condition a little better than we can by her newspapers, which are all, without exception, mere trumpeters of Prussian glory, and all censured and governed by the Prussian cabinet. This power is, indeed, deeply interested in making her internal condition appear powerful, well-administered and happy; to disseminate such an opinion she not only employs the said newspapers, but also especial agents, who are sent to all countries of Europe for the purpose of propagating such reports. It seems that the extreme anxiety wherewith Prussia has always been regarded by our actual ministers, has its origin in an erroneous estimate of her power. In spite of her political tergiversations and commercial hostilities against England, Prussia has been considered as a state whose friendship however precarious, would bring us honour and advantage, and whose decided opposition would entail on us disgrace and misfortune. But Prussia deserves no such high estimation. On the contrary there is no civilized country in the world the situation of which has become more precarious by a bad system of government. We remember, for instance that petition which the municipality of the city of Konigsberg presented to the King some years ago and in which the condition of that eastern province was represented as most frightful. Silesia, which formerly was one of her happiest provinces of Germany is now exhausted by the covetousness of the Prussian government. (Prince Pukler Muskaw draws a just and striking picture of it in his *Tutti Frutti.*) Westphalia is the theatre of riots and disorder as may be seen in the (censured) *Augsburg Gazette* of December, 1837, and in other German papers. Even the capital, Berlin, has been sometimes the arena of popular discontent and riot; especially when the new rite was introduced against the will, and in contradiction of the religious conviction of the inhabitants. Armed soldiers assaulted (Dissenting) Protestant churches, and killed the Dissenters in the house of the Lord. Such facts, inconceivable in these times of religious tolerance have happened in Prussia. The *Augsburg Gazettee* relates several instances, the most striking of which occurred at the end of 1837, in the county of Gabelschwerdt, where several men were killed by the soldiers within the church. In a word—Prussia is governed by a despotic and often imprudent cabinet; her provinces are submitted to capricious vexations; there is neither internal welfare nor exterior dignity in her position; she is the plague of Germany and her most important position is that of an avant-garde of Russia. In this character she deserves from us no assistance but rather to be regarded as a dangerous enemy: the more dangerous as her enmity is hidden under the disguise of friendship. In carrying into execution against Prussia the means of opposition we have indicated we should certainly succeed in changing the commercial relation between Germany and our country,—and if that change, as it is probable would be executed at the expense of Prussia there would not be a single voice in Germany that would not congratulate us. The German nation knows Prussia to be the ally of Russia; it considers Prussia the arch-enemy of freedom and civilization, and detesting both with equal hatred. It is now above twenty years since continental Europe was under the despotic oppression of one man; since her commercial intercourse was interrupted, her social happiness destroyed, her political independence confiscated, by the ambitious power of one individual. That individual was however, the greatest man of his time, and the nations groaning under his oppression yet confessed his genius. England alone was unsubdued by the ruler of Europe; England alone resisted him; she resisted successfully, and the world owed to her its deliverance from the oppressor. Now Europe is again threatened by one single enemy, the Czar; and like Napoleon, he also directs his schemes principally against England; like Napoleon he causes his allies, Prussia and Germany (the latter indeed against her own wishes) to league against England and her commerce. Shall we after having vanquished the greatest genius of our century,—shall we not find means to resist the insidious Czar? We who would not suffer the lion to invade us, shall we stand tamely with Lord Palmerton to be devoured by the wolf?—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

LORD PONSONBY AND THE NEW TURKISH TREATY.

That numerous and respectable body, the British merchants of Smyrna, have addressed to Lord Ponsonby a very handsome letter of thanks for the new treaty. The following are copies of the letter alluded to, and of his Lordship's reply:—

"TO LORD PONSONBY.

"Smyrna, Dec. 7.

"MY LORD—A negotiation, conferring inculculable advantages on the interests connected with this country, has by your lordship's unremitting exertions been crowned with success. The commercial treaty lately concluded at Constantinople is a measure of too vital importance not to excite in favour of its author the most unequivocal expressions of public approbation, and the undersigned British residents of Smyrna cannot disguise the pleasure they experience, that in all quarters such a feeling has been manifested. Destined as they are to participate more immediately in the benefits this treaty ensures, they would have taken stand among the first who have come forward to offer their tribute of gratitude to your lordship, had they not feared that a like proceeding would have been considered premature. But now that such a motive for silence no longer exists, since the treaty has appeared in the public prints of this city, they hasten to offer to your lordship this humble, but sincere and heartfelt, manifestation of what they owe to your lordship in return for this your act, or rather victory, gained over long and deep-rooted prejudices and interests so decidedly opposed to it, which victory, it is to be hoped, augurs a new era of commercial prosperity; a prospect the more cheerful to the inhabitants of this city, as hitherto on them have weighed most heavily the abuses which the new treaty, they doubt not, will be the means of bringing to an end. And here, my lord, they presume to affirm without hesitation, that the interests of the British commercial community established at Smyrna are inseparable from the essential interests of this government; for, on looking back to a sad and disastrous past, it cannot but be alive to the dangers of a system which during the last ten years has concentrated all the trade in the capital, to the prejudice of those places which, nevertheless, have so considerably contributed, even during periods of the greatest calamnity, to the prosperity of this empire. The undersigned, relying on the wisdom which has dictated and brought to a conclusion the late treaty, continue to look forward with confidence to the termination of the pending nagotiations respecting the regulation of the tariff. They feel persuaded that in the 7th article of the treaty no intention exists to define or classify certain places alone as the places of exportation of certain articles of produce, which would be only an indirect mode of shackling that freedom of trade on which are based all the hopes of the commercial and, moreover, political regenera tion of this country; for this is the two-fold advantage now to be expected from the spirit of the treaty; an advantage assured ly sufficiently weighty to overwhelm the efforts which may be brought into action by personal interests, to deprive important place in this empire of its full share in the benefits of a perfectly free trade. The undersigned have the honour to subscribe themselves, with the greatest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and most humbl servants. (Signed.)

"J. A Werry, Hanson and Co., Franel and Jackson, W. G. Maltass, Winckelman and Co., G. Hunter, R. A. Abbott, Hayes, Lafontaine and Co., C. Whittall and Co., Lee and Sons, Gont Brothers, W. Atkinson, John Maltass, H. P. Borrell, W. Talbot Rothwell and Co., S. Woolley, C. Hadkinson, E. Woodmass, Kerr, Black, & Co., J. Mattras, jun.

TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS RESIDING AT SMYRNA.

"Therapia, Dec. 1.

"Gentlemen,—The letter you did me the honour to write to me is a happy and valuable confirmation of the opinion expressed in favour of the commercial convention, by others highly skilled in the affairs of trade. You have also adverted to the political bearings of the treaty. British commerce is intimately united in this country with British policy, and would rapidly decrease, if not wholly perish, unless protected and fostered by that policy, founded on justice, prudently conceived and energetically executed. The concurring opinion of numbers of highly informed practical men entitle me to hope that this convention will be found to merit the approbation given to it, for I have no doubt her Majesty's government will vigorously guard its infraction or evasion. Our country is too enlightened not to know that its commercial prosperity is a great source of its own riches. England has no hostile intentions against any part of the world, but England is prepared to defend her rights against all attacks, and what she has done shows what she can do. I confidently trust this convention, when acted upon, will answer all reasonable expectations, and prove that there has been no solid ground for an alarm that any one interest will be sacrificed to another. I thank you for the approbation with which you honour me. I receive it with the consciousness that I have laboured to deserve some small portion of it. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

—Globe. (Signed) "PONSONBY."

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